

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Bev Lindsey to Carol Rasco re: Travel & Tourism Legislation [partial, page 2 in full] (2 pages)	04/02/1996	b(6)
002. list	re: personal (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)
003. list	re: SCACAA employee salaries (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)
004. list	Attachment #6 re: personal (3 pages)	06/12/1996	b(7)(C), b(6)
005. list	re: F.A.C.T. Inc. Chronological Synopsis [partial] (3 pages)	06/12/1996	b(7)(C), b(6)
006. paper	re: F.A.C.T. [partial] (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)
007. statement	re: investigation (3 pages)	06/12/1996	b(6)
008. statement	re: investigation (2 pages)	06/12/1996	b(6)
009. statement	re: investigation (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S
rc1394

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NCJW

Nan Rich
National President

Wynfield
203-256-1370

OK by
Phone

Carol -

Lauren Schwartz will be calling 4/2
Sec. Riley's office to request an
article for NCJW's Spring/Summer
Journal focusing on the topic:
Education in the U.S. as we move
toward the Year 2000.

We are aiming for an April 12th
copy deadline. She will give his
office more details regarding the
length of the article and anything
else they might need to know.

Thanks for any assistance you
can give us in securing an article
from him.

Nan

National Council of
Jewish Women

53 West 23rd Street, 6th Floor • New York, NY • 10010
Tel (212) 645-4048 • Fax (212) 645-7466

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: Diane

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: Can you just

Draft response for CHR by: give V.P.'s office

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: a call and

Please advise by: pass this on

Let's discuss: to appropriate

For your information: person, then let

Reply using form code: Glen Cashins know

File: we touched base

Send copy to (original to CHR): w/ them. Thanks

Schedule ? : ☐ Accept ☐ Pending ☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____



YOUTH MARCH IN WASHINGTON D.C.

April 6, 1996

To Ms. Carol Rasco:

I recently had a meeting with Howard Silberstein concerning the Spectrum of Light Youth March and the "Kids Care" program. We discussed the attempts made by our planning committee to contact Vice President Gore and invite him to meet with the young environmentalists of this country. Howard thought there may be something you might be able to do to assist us. While I recognize that this request may not be in the realm of your official capacity, I would greatly appreciate it if a door was opened on our behalf.

We have gone through the process of making a formal request to the Vice President's office and have since received phone calls and a recent letter stating that he was unavailable at the time of the event. We welcome any suggestions you may have as to any other means of securing a meeting with the Vice President on Friday, April 12.

The attached documents are a schedule of events, a copy of the letter received from the Office of the Vice President, and a press release of our event.

Thank you so very much for your consideration and effort.

On behalf of the 1996 Spectrum of Light Youth March Committee,

Glen Gaskins

President, Environmental Education Concepts

*A representative
of the VPOTUS
would do as
well, if possible.*



Schedule of Events

Thursday April 11

- 1:00p Check-in at the J.W. Marriott begins
- 8:00p - 10:00p Welcome Meeting

Friday April 12

- 8:45a Depart for Capitol Hill and/or Air & Space Museum,
or White House (unlikely)
- 9:00a - 11:15a Tour of the Capitol
Tour of the Air & Space Museum
Meetings in the Senate and House (pre-arranged by delegate)
- 11:30a - 1:45p Tour of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
Lunch on your own
- 2:00p - 2:45p Press Conference: Opening remarks by Senator Gaylord Nelson
Presentation of "Kids Care" program and beneficiaries - Childrens Burn Center
- 3:00p - 5:30p Planning and strategy for environmental activities by delegates
- 5:30p Return to Hotel
- 8:00p - 10:00p Beatles Retrospect with Lou Harrison (location to be announced)



Saturday April 13

- 8:30a Depart for the Cherry Blossom Parade
- 9:00a - 11:00a Cherry Blossom Parade
- 11:00a - 12:00p Meeting at Sylvan Theater on the grounds of the Washington Monument
Brown bag lunch provided
- 12:00p - 6:00p Mall Event celebration of youth and adult speakers, singers, and other
entertainers
- 6:00p Return to Hotel
- 8:00p - 10:00p Fun and games with PJ Friedlein (location to be announced)

Sunday April 14

- 5:00a Depart for sunrise gathering: naturalist readings and discussion
- 6:30a Return to Hotel
- 9:00a - 12:00p The Road Home: planning and strategy meeting
- 12:00p Departures





OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

February 29, 1996

Jaime McEvoy
SCARCE Members
Spectrum of Light: Youth March in Washington, DC
1855 Aspen Drive
Logan, UT 84341

Dear Jaime, Erin, Jon, and Tyler:

Thank you for the invitation to Vice President Gore to join you for the National Youth March in Washington, DC in April.

The Vice President sincerely appreciates your interest in his attendance, but, unfortunately, other commitments prevent him from accepting your invitation. The Vice President is disappointed to miss the opportunity to join you, and he has asked that I convey to you his best wishes for a successful event.

Thank you again for your letter. Please feel free to contact my office again with future requests or questions. Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Kimberly H. Tilley
Director of Scheduling

DRAFT CMI Press Release

This year's Earth Day celebration in the Nation's Capital will make Ironside Cody and Senator Gaylord Nelson proud. Students from across America will gather as part of the Spectrum of Light Youth March in Washington, D.C. The event will attempt to form partnerships for the purpose of creating a sustainable society based on a healthy environment and economy. The Great Aluminum Can Roundup program already has emerged as one of the constructive community service components for students to implement in their communities.

On April 13 following the Cherry Blossom Parade at the Sylvan Theater on the Mall, students representing 44 states will meet with representatives of the Washington Metropolitan Area Fire Departments to learn about their award winning Great Aluminum Can Roundup program. Experienced recycler of over 10,000 beverage cans Travis Church (nine years old), will highlight ways other students can help turn aluminum cans into cash. He partnered with the fire department in a program to use aluminum can recycling proceeds to aid burned children at Children's Hospital and children injured in the Oklahoma City bombing. The fire departments from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia raised over \$70,000 in five months.

The Can Manufacturers Institute's Great Aluminum Can Roundup National 1995 Recycling Coordinator's Award will be presented to the Washington Metropolitan Area Fire Departments during the Spectrum of Light Youth March. A press conference will be held at 2:00 p.m. Friday, April 12, at the Smithsonian Institute Museum of Natural History Auditorium with Earth Day founder Senator Gaylord Nelson presiding.

"The Great Aluminum Can Roundup combined with the Fire Department's Aluminum Cans for Burned Children (ACBC) program is a terrific opportunity for students to help their environment and their peers," according to Lt. Joe Toy of the City of Fairfax Department Fire and Rescue. "Our Roundup program goes further than a traditional Roundup rally, but for those not afraid of politics, hard work and time, my office can serve as a resource to help start a fire station ACBC program."

Spectrum of Light Youth March organizer Glenn Gaskins views the Great Aluminum Can Roundup and the ACBC programs as, "a win, win for everyone and the environment." One of the goals of the Youth March is for students to continue their environmental education, take environmental action and gain credit for the beneficial contributions kids make to our communities. I'm looking forward to next

year when Spectrum of Light participants win regional Great Aluminum Can Roundup Success Story Awards.”*

*The Great Aluminum Can Roundup Success Story contest is open to all groups. Roundup stories are judged on social and environmental impact, individuality, creativity, and adaptation of how the group interacted in the community to encourage aluminum can recycling. Success stories should be no more than one page in length. Entries compete for four regional cash awards of \$1,000, \$700, and \$500 along with a national Recycling Coordinator Award of \$1,000. 1996 entries are due to CMI by October 1, 1996. For contest information and a free Great Aluminum Can Roundup kit, please call 800-462-0003.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: CHR

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: Eliz -

Draft response for CHR by: Let's talk.

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: Call not regret

For your information: per CHR

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : ☐ Accept ☐ Pending ☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: Regreted
5/8
ELR

APR 4 1996

J.J. HICKEY

3 April 1996

Ms. Carol Rasco
Exec. Office of the President, West Wing
1600 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

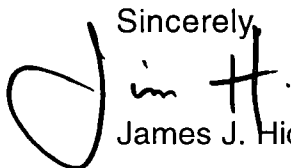
Your expertise is needed. I am writing a book on how to succeed in Washington and I need your advice.

The book, "Capitol Commandments: Advice from Survivors on How To Succeed and Prevail in Washington", is intended for publication in 1996. In the process of researching this book, I'm seeking the advice of former and current Members of Congress, professional staff, cabinet officials, private sector executives, journalists, and other key players here in the nation's capitol.

I'm seeking your advice because I value your opinion. And I think most readers would appreciate the lessons you have derived from having spent years in Washington. Your experiences can contribute tremendously to the theme of this book, which is "learn the unspoken rules of working with people in government because their careful application or careless dismissal can determine the ultimate duration and effectiveness of your career in Washington." I have crafted a short, eight question survey that I hope you will take time to fill out and return (a S.A.S.E. is included in this packet).

A significant portion of the book will be direct quotes, arranged by theme and message from experienced professionals like you. Ideally, I'm looking for original quotes based on your experiences and lessons. The audience will be both the newcomer to Washington as well as the seasoned professional seeking advice -- sort of a refresher course on how to be more effective and, ultimately, to survive intact.

If you have any questions, I can be reached at work during the weekday (703-416-5825) or via mail at the address below. Ideally, I'm hoping to get your responses in the next couple of weeks. Your input is crucial for this book. Thank you for your time and counsel!

Sincerely,

James J. Hickey

5746 Union Mill Road Suite 140 Clifton VA 22024

Thanks for your help!

12/2/95

Capitol Commandments :
Advice from Survivors on How To
Succeed and Prevail in Washington

(If additional space is needed, a separate sheet can be used. And if you know of anyone else who might have some great advice, please let me know. Thanks.)

1.) Of all the various qualities or attributes necessary for succeeding in Washington, which one in particular is most important and why?

2.) While working in Washington, each of us has worked with professionals, people we trusted and looked forward to working with again. Assuming you've worked with such people, what lessons, if any, did you derive from having worked with them?

Page two

3.) In contrast, if we think of "deadly sins" as actions or words that can do the greatest damage to a person's career and credibility, what "deadly sins" should a professional here never commit? Can you provide examples (with or without attribution) that you witnessed?

4.) Think back to when you were new to Washington. What was the most startling myth or misconception about Washington and those who work here that you didn't originally anticipate but soon discovered?

5.) What advice do you wish someone had given you when you first arrived? Any advice for newcomers on how to be effective, survive and prevail over the long-term in Washington?

Page three

6.) What role does the press play? What's the best policy for dealing with the press? _____

7.) The "bottom line" question: How do you define "success" in this town and what is the key to that success? _____

8.) Is there another question that you think is relevant to advising newcomers on how to ensure their effectiveness, survival and success? If so, what is that question and your answer?

Attach Business Card (Optional)

Signature Authorizing Use of Quotes

Thank you!

Capitol Commandments

First 100 Responses received (as of 3/28/96; more on the way)

Former Members of Congress

Cong. Jim Olin (VA.)	Cong. Peter Kostmayer (PA.)
Cong. Ernie Konnyu (CA.)	Sen. Chic Hecht (NV.)
Cong. Dante Fascell (FL.)	Cong. Barber Conable (NY.)
Cong. Bill Cobey (NC.)	Cong. Charlie Bennett (FL.)
Sen. Gary Hart (CO.)	Cong. Steve Bartlett (TX.)
Cong. William Whitehurst (VA.)	Cong. Robert "Lindsey" Thomas (GA.)
Cong. Norm Shumway (CA.)	Cong. Robert Young (MO.)

Current Members of Congress

Cong. Rick Boucher (VA.)
Cong. Bud Shuster (PA.)

Private Sector -- Company Reps

Linda Banton (Lockheed Martin)	Jerry Gass (Southern States Coop.)
Joe Hillings (ENRON)	Terry Straub (USX Corp.)
Cal Whitehurst (Textron)	Jill Yacone (United Technologies)
Chuck Fox (Raytheon)	Rich Bartnik (Raytheon)

Private Sector -- Association Reps

Frank Fahrenkopf, Jr. (American Gaming Assoc.), former RNC chairman
R. Bruce Josten (U.S. Chamber of Commerce)
Joel Johnson, (Aerospace Industries Assoc.)
Cong. Don Fuqua (Aerospace Industries Assoc.)
Alan Richardson (American Public Power Assoc.)
Mike Frischkorn (Environmental Industry Assoc.)
Patrick Ramage (Global Legislators Organization for a Balanced Environment)
Richard Robinson (Hazardous Waste Management Assoc.)
Howard Lewis (Nat'l Assoc. of Manufacturers)
Paul Equale (Independent Insurance Agents Assoc.)
Joe DeSutter (Builders for Peace)
Ken Crerar (Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers)
Kenneth Guenther (Independent Bankers Assoc. of America)
Robert Evans (American Bar Assoc.)
Paul Schosberg (America's Community Bankers)
James Gondles (American Correctional Assoc.)
Edwin Harper (Assoc. of American Railroads)
Kenneth Hine (American Hotel and Motel Assoc.)
Anna Stout (American League for Exports and Security Assistance)
Warren Lasko (Mortgage Bankers Assoc.)
LtGen Clifford "Ted" Reese (Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Inst.)
Hal Shoup (American Assoc. of Advertising Agencies)

Page two

John Forkenbrock (Nat'l Assoc. of Federally Impacted Schools)
Mark Crosby (Industrial Telecommunications Assoc.)
Geri Marullo (American Nurses Assoc.)
James Krouse (Nat'l Assoc. of State Auditors, Comptrollers, Treasurers)
Ernest Corrado (American Inst. of Merchant Shipping)
R. Max Peterson (Int'l Assoc. Fish & Wildlife Agencies)
David Rehr (Nat'l Beer Wholesalers Assoc.)
Scott Sklar (Solar Energy Industries Assoc.)

"Downtown"

Andy Manatos (Manatos & Manatos)
Andrew Athy, Jr., (O'Neill & Athy, PC)
Jerry Christianson, (The Evans Group ; formerly staff dir., Sen. Foreign Relations)
Shannon Davis (Holland & Hart)
Beth Lavach (Gadsby & Hannah)

The Press

Mark Brender (Producer, ABC News)
Jacqueline "Jackie" Luo, (Voice of America)
Albert Eisele (Editor, The Hill)
Sarah Pekkanen, (The Hill)
Colleen Brennan, (CongressDaily, National Journal)

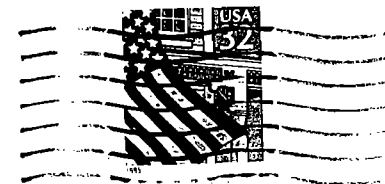
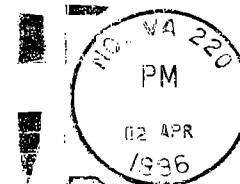
Hill Staff

Kevin Linskey, (Sen. Bob Dole)	Donna Brazile (Cong. E.H. Norton)
Dan Stanley (Sen. Bob Dole)	Arthur Rhodes (Cong. Mike Parker)
Bill Fallon, (Cong. Bob Dornan)	Nancy Lifset (Cong. Curt Weldon)
Peter Pry (House Nat'l Security Comm.)	Jim Kessler (Cong. Charles Schumer)
Tim Hunt (Office of Governor Weld)	Steven Sutton (Cong. Frank Riggs)
Les Munson (House Int'l Relations Comm.)	Brian Fitzpatrick (Cong. Amo Houghton)
Taylor Caswell (Cong. Bill Zeff)	Richard Hunt (Cong. Jim McCrery)
Dan Scandling (Cong. Herb Bateman)	Leo Giacometto (Sen. Conrad Burns)
Dick Gross (Council of Govs.' Policy Advisors)	Beth K. Vance (House Ways & Means)
Tom Lehner (Sen. Chuck Robb)	Cliff Shannon (Sen. K. B. Hutchison)

Other

Kim Wincup (former Asst. Sec of Defense, former staff dir., HASC)
Ilona Nickels (Congressional Scholar, C-Span)
Dale Petroskey (VP, Communications, National Geographic)
Mark Weinberg (Communications, United States Postal Service)
Robert Sims (Sr.VP, National Geographic)
Rick Lehner (BMDO, DoD)

James Hickey
5746 Union Mill Road, Suite 140
Clifton, Virginia 22024



Ms. Carol Rasco
Exec. Office of the President, West Wing
1600 Penn. Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20500



James Hickey
5746 Union Mill Road, Suite 140
Clifton, Virginia 22024



Ethan Allen Institute

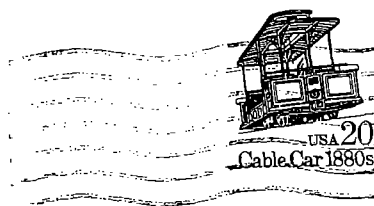
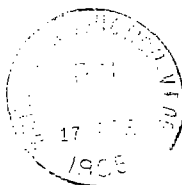
RR 1, Box 43, Concord, VT 05824 (802) 695-2555

John McClaughry, President

Dar Ms. Rasco -

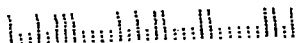
Could you have somebody send me the White House statement explaining why the President opposes Medical Savings Account legislation? I would sure appreciate it.

Many thanks,



APR 19 1996

Ms Carol Rasco
Director, Ofc of Policy Devel opment
White House
Washington DC 20500



THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: Chris - please handle

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: by 4/30 -

Draft response for CHR by: Eliz

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: cu

Please advise by: NOTE saying CHR

Let's discuss: asked you to

For your information: forward to him...

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : _____

☐ Accept

☒ Pending

☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____

Completed
4/25/96
RRB
Interns log

File c HR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

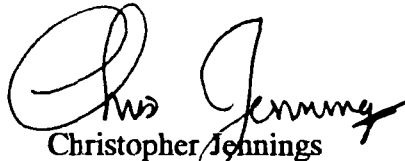
April 23, 1996

John McClaughry, President
Ethan Allen Institute
Rural Route 1, Box 43
Concord, VT 05824

Dear Mr. McClaughry:

Carol Rasco asked that I respond to your request for information outlining the White House position on Medical Savings Accounts(MSAs). I hope that the enclosed information will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Jennings", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Christopher Jennings
Special Assistant to the President
for Health Policy Development

CJ:ram

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: CHR

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: _____

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: _____

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule ? : ☐ Accept ☐ Pending ☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____

Barbara (Wick)
Handing
per [unclear]
8/11/96
GD

See me.
CHR

(the conference)
It's over - do
we need to
respond?
- Eliz



MAR 21 1996

General Board of Church and Society of The United Methodist Church

100 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 • (202) 488-5600

TO: Carol Roscoe
FROM: Mark W. Harrison
DATE: March 20, 1996
RE: Save Program that Helps Black Farmers

The conferees on the 1996 Farm Bill have removed from the bill the Outreach and Technical Assistance Program for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers (Section 2501). This is the key program that helps African American farmers, an important Democratic Party constituency. A description of the program is attached.

Please do all that you can to restore the Outreach and Technical Assistance Program for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers (Section 2501) as part of the Fund for Rural America in the 1996 Farm Bill. This program is important for the survival of Black farmers.

If you need to contact me, I can be reached at (202) 488-5645.

**Rural Coalition/Coalición Rural**

110 Maryland Avenue NE Suite 505
Washington, DC 20002
phone 202/544-9611 fax 202/544-9613
email ruralco@aol.com

Fact Sheet on the Outreach and Technical Assistance Program for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers, Section 2501, 1990 FACT Act

The Outreach and Technical Assistance Program for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers, established in Section 2501 of the 1990 FACT Act, has allowed the USDA to reach producers not previously well-served by USDA programs. The program expands upon the Small and Disadvantaged Farmer initiative established administratively within USDA by the Reagan and Bush administrations in response to a 1982 report by the Civil Rights Commission, detailing the precipitous decline in black-owned farms and the relationship of this decline to USDA service delivery.

Program Goals: The Outreach and Technical Assistance Program is designed to meet the following objectives by assisting small farmers:

- to expand their economic capabilities through education and technical assistance.
- to own and operate successful farm-related businesses.
- to access effectively agriculture programs, services and resources.
- to become part of the economic and sustainable development forces that shape their communities.

Outcomes and Accomplishments: The Outreach and Technical Assistance program:

- Supports projects located in 28 educational institutions and community based organizations in over two dozen states. These include the 1890 Historically Black Land Grant Institutions of Higher Learning, Hispanic and Indian Tribal Colleges and community-based groups with long experiences serving small producers.
- Provides services in an aggregate of 394 counties, including some of the poorest in the country and where most minority and underserved farmers are concentrated.
- In conjunction with loan programs, the outreach program serves 1818 borrowers. Of these, the vast majority are current in payments. Services provided included debt restructuring and loan servicing and packaging.
- Another 6145 non-borrowers have been served directly through technical assistance, farm diversification and small business planning.
- The total number of producers served through direct assistance, and educational activities, including trainings in cooperative and credit union development is 52,563.

The program has been underfunded throughout its entire history. With additional funds, cooperating institutions could do much more to provide additional services and reach large numbers of underserved producers in similar areas where resources have not yet been allocated.

Results: Participating farmers and cooperatives have developed alternative agriculture enterprises including vegetable production and marketing, developed additional markets for new products, Provided opportunities for small farmers to build successful business and increase farm and other alternate business opportunities. Participating farmers have improved and sustained their farming operations, upgraded management skills, increase farm profitability and implemented sustainable and integrated farming systems that also benefit the small communities in which they reside.

Examples: As a result of this program,

- Collaboration between 1890 colleges and community based organizations led to new levels of economic cooperation and development. The Mississippi Federation of Cooperatives, in cooperation with Alcorn University has developed a direct marketing and added value packaging operation including the completion of a half million dollar processing shed in Hattiesburg, MS to do added value processing. The facility will serve and subsidize the income of 75 farmers, employ a dozen people, and create new markets. Other projects under development include a cotton gin for small farmers, a processing facility for hot sauce, a special livestock cooperative and the expansion of a direct marketing program which sells vegetables to inner cities consumers in New Orleans, Chicago, Philadelphia and Memphis.

- In Georgia and South Carolina, universities and community based groups collaborate to provide loan serving, debt restructuring, cooperative development, and the development of added value and alternative markets in vegetables, pecan processing, cut flowers, and direct inner city marketing in Atlanta. A regional market in Memphis is being developed to serve the Southeast region. The Federation of Southern Cooperatives/ Land Assistance Fund alone provides over 500 meetings and trainings annually for small farmers on cooperative and credit unions development, alternate markets, and soil conservation.

- The program also serves American Indian producers. In Minnesota, Project Grow is operated by the American Indian Opportunities Industrial Center. Organized in 1990, Project Grow assists American Indian Tribes, schools and community organizations to develop self-sustaining agriculture, health and nutrition, and diabetes education and prevention programs appropriate to local needs. Project Grow now includes "Grow Labs" and community, school and elder garden projects, with 1250 family gardens, 12 community and 10 school gardens. Almost 100 "Grow Labs" which focus on diabetes and wellness education, and which raise seeds for planting, have been installed in elementary schools and in 9 urban Indian schools and organizations in inner city Minneapolis.

The Outreach and Technical Assistance program is the most effective tool developed to carry out the mission of USDA as the technical provider for small farmers. For a very small investment, the program has significant multiplier effects in the small and poor communities where there exist few other possibilities for sustainable economic development.

*Assigned to Pall
2/22*

Edward M. Kennedy
Massachusetts



United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

February 14, 1996

Ms. Carol Rascoe
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Carol:

I'm enclosing some remarks I made last week about wage stagnation, the income gap and corporate responsibility.

The President spoke eloquently about these issues in his State of the Union speech, and I know you've been thinking about how to help him tackle them most effectively.

I'd welcome the chance to talk with you further about them.

With respect and warmest regards,

As ever,

A handwritten signature, likely of Edward M. Kennedy, consisting of a stylized 'E' and 'K'.

from the office of

FEB 20 1996

Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts

ADDRESS OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY
"THE RISING TIDE MUST LIFT MORE BOATS"
CENTER FOR NATIONAL POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 8, 1996

February 8, 1996
EMBARGOED UNTIL 12:00 PM

Contact: Jim Manley
(202) 224-2633

I'm grateful to your president, Mo Steinbruner, for that generous introduction, and I also want to acknowledge your Chairman, my former outstanding colleague in Congress, Mike Barnes. I'm honored to address the Center for National Policy. The Center has made impressive and innovative contributions to the national debate. It truly is a national policy center. I hope to speak with you today in that spirit -- about the future of the American economy, the clear and present threat to the American standard of life, and a strategy for a prosperity that lifts not only the numbers and statistics, but the wages and hopes of hardworking people.

By most indicators, the economy is doing very well. The stock market is hitting record highs. Inflation has been low and consistently so. Unemployment is down. And after years of slow growth, productivity is finally on the rise.

But those appearances are deceiving. The prosperity is less than it seems -- because it is uneven, uncertain, and inequitable. All is not well in the American economic house, because all is not well in the homes of too many American workers and their families.

Americans are working more and earning less. Their standard of living is stagnant or sinking. They have been forced deeper into debt and they have less to spend. They worry -- about losing their jobs, losing their health insurance, affording their children's education, caring for their parents in old age, and somehow still saving for some semblance of security in their own retirement.

President Kennedy said that a rising tide lifts all boats. And for the golden decades after World War II, that was true. But today's rising tide is lifting only some of the boats -- primarily the yachts.

The vast majority of economic gains are being channeled to the wealthy few, while the working men and women who are the strength and soul of this country and its economy are being shortchanged.

From World War II until 1973, national economic growth benefitted the vast majority of Americans. We were all growing together; but now we are growing apart -- and the result is a tip-of-the-iceberg economy. Since 1973, the lower 60 percent of American wage earners -- three fifths of our entire workforce -- have actually lost ground. Real family income has fallen for 60 percent of all Americans, even as the income of the wealthiest 5 percent increased by nearly a third, and income for the top 1 percent almost doubled. As we approach the 21st century, we confront an economically unjustified, socially dangerous, historically unprecedented, and morally unacceptable income gap between the wealthy and the rest of our people.

Twenty years ago, the typical CEO of a large corporation earned 40 times the salary of the average worker. Today that CEO earns 190 times more. Can this be called fair? Can this be the basis of a good or even a stable society?

Productivity gains used to guarantee wage gains. But not anymore. In 1994 and 1995, productivity rose by 3 percent. Yet wages fell by more than 2 percent -- the biggest drop in eight years. So the average worker did more, and yet the income gap grew worse.

Flat or falling wages are compounded by the ever present specter of layoffs. Once, corporations reduced their workforces only when they were in trouble. But now profitable companies are laying off good workers, at a time of increasing sales, in an endless quest for ever fatter profits and ever higher stock prices.

The recent merger between Chase Manhattan Bank and Chemical Bank earned rave reviews on Wall Street -- but brought anguish and loss to so many homes. Stock prices soared, but 12,000 jobs will be lost. Can this be called fair? Can this be the basis of a good or even a stable society?

And as economic insecurity multiplies, other values suffer. Community and family feel the pressure. Parents work longer hours or take second jobs, and every extra hour on the job is taking from their children -- time not spent at Little League, or PTA, or simply reading a bedtime story.

Every loss of health insurance; every cut in support for child care, schools, colleges, and job training makes it harder for families to earn a better future. There are those, even in my own party, who see a separation between economics and values -- a theoretical opposition which they use and misuse as an excuse for evading fundamental economic questions. But we cannot solve great social problems by instructing people to be good while their financial situation is going from bad to worse. The V Chip makes sense, but it is no substitute for college loans. It will not buy clothing or food. It will not give working families a sense of hope. We have no chance of restoring values if we don't improve the lives of working Americans. When the economy is wrong, nothing else is right.

A storm is coming, and the effects are already being felt by most families. Only the short-sighted, who look only to the next quarterly report, can be content to live with the clouds that now also shadow corporate horizons. Soon the winds will be blowing through the boardrooms too. America's workers are also America's consumers. We can only lay off so many workers, cut wages and benefits by so much, and tear down government support programs for so long, before we downsize the consumer sector as well. In a winner-take-all economy, eventually there will be fewer buyers, and fewer winners, and ultimately even many corporate losers.

The Republican program, from the Contract with America, to the flat tax, exploits the income gap -- but does nothing real to solve it. The silence on this fundamental issue from the Republican Presidential candidates on the campaign trail is deafening.

By bashing Medicare, slashing education, and trashing the environment, Republican budget plans only widen the disparity. In fact, half of all spending cuts in the Republican budget that President Clinton vetoed came from programs benefiting the bottom 20 percent of families; less than a tenth of the cuts come from the top 20 percent.

Two-thirds of the tax breaks in the Republican plan would flow to the top 20 percent -- and the bottom 20 percent would actually face a tax increase. The middle 60 percent would suffer a net loss too, once the spending cuts are factored in.

It makes no sense for Republicans to preach hope, growth, and opportunity -- while touting policies that bring growth only to the richest, deny hope to the poorest, and restrict opportunity for the vast majority.

We need to set a different course. Early in this century, as Henry Ford pioneered one of America's great new companies, he raised the wages of his workers to twice the average in other industries. It made little apparent sense in terms of short-term profits. But he knew that in the long run, he would sell more Model T's

if his own workers could afford to buy them. In the truest sense, he created his own consumers.

There are still some Henry Fords left, like Aaron Feuerstein, the Massachusetts mill owner, who decided to keep paying his employees instead of laying them off while he was rebuilding a factory that burned down last December.

The issue is not rich against poor, management against labor, or individuals against government. Sadly, the Party of Lincoln is now dividing America against itself. We cannot permanently sustain a prosperity that permits us to be divided between the wealthy few and the worried many.

We are committed to a free economy. But in times of testing in the past, we have had to act together as a nation to maintain the economy's freedom. A century ago, when economic power was concentrating in monopolies, we enacted the antitrust laws. In the midst of the Great Depression, we created a New Deal of employment programs and a social safety net.

Our day is different and our answers must be matched to it. But one basic principle remains the same: Government does have a role to play as the agent of our common concerns, and the expression of our shared values. The era of big government may be over, but a return to the era of no government is no answer.

President Clinton has spoken eloquently about this issue. So has Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, and so has the Center for National Policy. This is a defining moment for our nation -- and a defining test for our party. We say we are the party of the people. Then how can we say little, and offer even less, while the very people who are the very reason for our being watch their livelihoods and lives become diminished?

Other great tests of conscience and purpose, like civil rights and the Vietnam War, may have been more visible and more immediate. The income gap has been opening slowly, over a period of years. Perhaps it could have been diagnosed earlier and treated sooner. Instead, it has festered quietly, and caused a long, slow-motion depression of wages and job security.

If we do not respond to this Quiet Depression, if we do not stand up now for the people we are supposed to represent, then as Democrats we will not deserve our name, our history, or their continuing confidence. It is our urgent task to fight for an economy where working families and the middle class can begin anew to make gains.

So today, I am proposing a strategy to end the income gap -- to put the American dream back in the dreams of all Americans. Each part of society has its

role to play -- the business sector, the individual, and government. The strategy I advocate combines incentives for good corporate citizenship -- improved protections for workers' rights -- increased investment in education, training, technology and research -- and greater wage and benefit security for all workers.

I realize that any strategy that requires legislative action has little chance in the present Congress. But the temporary ascendancy of reaction is no reason to be silent about what's right for America. Let us fight out the 1996 election on the fundamental issue of the income gap. And when President Clinton is re-elected, and Democrats retake Congress, let it be our pledge and our priority to right this lopsided economy.

Nothing less will do. The economic insecurity of millions of American families breeds distrust among our citizens and disrespect for our government. It tears us apart as a nation, and erodes law and order. It undermines family and community life -- and threatens the character of America as a society of opportunity and justice for all.

First, as a basic precondition of all else, we must assure reliable, substantial and sustainable economic growth. Growth alone does not guarantee better incomes; but without it, we have no chance of closing the income gap. We cannot solve the problem of stagnant wages by redistributing rewards within a stagnant economy. Inflation has been lower for longer than at any time in decades; the Federal Reserve Board must become more aggressive in permitting and encouraging economic growth.

The Federal Reserve's charter requires it to pay attention to two goals -- reducing unemployment and fighting inflation. Both goals are critical, but the Board too often seems to attend to only one of them. We need greater growth. We cannot right the nation's economic imbalance, or reverse the income gap facing working families, if 2.5% is the fastest which the Federal Reserve will let the economy grow.

America is historically a growth nation -- and any policy that long defies that history will put this society at risk. We are stable, free people in part because we are also a people of plenty.

Second, we should create a two tier corporate tax rate that rewards those corporations which create higher quality and better paying jobs here at home. Let's accept the profit motive, and make it work for our workers as well as our corporations. I am not proposing tax penalties for bad corporate conduct, but tax incentives for good corporate citizenship.

We reward other countries with tariff benefits if they qualify as "Most

Favored Nations." Now we should establish a category of "Most Favored Companies" and reward them if they share profits with workers, maintain or add good jobs, and treat their employees well.

Businesses will qualify for Most Favored Company status on the basis of their quantifiable track record over a rolling four-year period in creating jobs -- avoiding layoffs designed simply to maximize profits -- paying adequate wages -- sharing gains -- training and upgrading skills -- and providing decent health care and retirement benefits.

Most Favored Companies will be taxed at a reduced rate -- for example, 30% rather than 34% -- or a 10% reduction for companies taxed at lower rates. To take advantage of the reduced rate, the company would agree to allocate half of the tax benefit to its workers.

Third, we should supplement the two tier corporate tax with other incentives to close the income gap.

We should provide comparable incentives to encourage fair treatment of employees in the non-profit sector, and in start-up firms and other enterprises that pay no tax or little tax.

We should adopt a tax incentive to encourage employers and workers to place retirement savings in pension funds, IRAs, and 401(k) plans that invest in Most Favored Companies.

We should reduce the capital gains tax on new equity investments in Most Favored Companies.

We should give preference to Most Favored Companies in awarding government contracts and grants.

We should provide tax credits to businesses that convert full or part-time workers without benefits to employees with adequate benefits. We should encourage companies that award dividends to their stockholders to contribute a similar benefit to their employees. Shareholders in companies that do so should have their dividends taxed at a reduced rate.

We can pay for all these changes by eliminating costly tax loopholes that encourage layoffs, discourage job creation, and reward companies for moving American jobs overseas. Over the next seven years, corporate welfare, tax loopholes and tax preferences will cost the federal government over four trillion dollars. In 2002, these tax entitlements will represent a larger share of the federal budget than Social Security, Medicare, or Medicaid.

The loopholes are gaping. In 1991, 73% of foreign-based corporations doing business in the United States paid no federal income taxes -- I repeat, not a single dollar. And more than 60% of U.S.-based companies paid no U.S. income taxes.

We should eliminate the transfer-pricing loophole, under which multinational companies avoid U.S. taxes by shifting income through rigged transactions to overseas subsidiaries.

We should eliminate the runaway plant loophole, which lets foreign subsidiaries of American companies defer taxes on income earned abroad. These companies never pay taxes on their profits if they reinvest them overseas. The painful, preposterous result is that our tax laws generate new jobs and investments in foreign countries rather than here at home in America.

We should close down the foreign sales corporation loophole, a paper shell that lets companies shield thirty percent of their income from U.S. taxes.

We should eliminate the title passage loophole, which encourages U.S. companies to move profitable transactions onto the high seas to avoid U.S. taxes. In fact, this loophole was closed in both the House and the Senate versions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, only to have it reappear behind closed doors in the final bill.

We can and must close the Benedict Arnold loophole, which allows billionaires to renounce their citizenship and move to a foreign tax haven in order to avoid taxes on the wealth they have accumulated in America. In 1995, the Senate voted overwhelmingly to end this disgrace. Yet the Republican budget quietly restores it.

Fourth, we should act to put new trust in antitrust, by amending the law to restrain mergers and acquisitions in cases where combinations and spinoffs will cause layoffs so large that they are contrary to the public interest. Our goal is not to penalize the efficiency and productivity needed to compete in the new international economy. But the antitrust laws now bar monopolies harmful to communities, to geographical regions and markets, and to consumers. The same prohibition should apply to mergers that can affect communities, regions, and workers even more adversely than any monopoly ever would.

We should eliminate tax deductions for expenses for mergers and acquisitions that result in substantial layoffs, and strengthen existing provisions in current law that limit the deductibility of interest on massive debt utilized in these acquisitions. We should re-examine accounting rules that invite the corporate restructurings that encourage massive layoffs, downsizing, and reduced wages.

The fifth step in this new economic strategy is to expand opportunities for workers who want union representation. Today, employers who interfere with free choice and intimidate union advocates get away with only a slap on the wrist for their lawless conduct. Penalties for such violations should be strengthened. And the federal government should deny contracts and business to companies that repeatedly, flagrantly, or willfully violate their employees' rights and dignity.

We should also re-tool labor law itself to fit the growing number of temporary workers who move from one employer to another on short-term assignment, as we did in the construction industry. It is almost impossible under current rules for them to be represented by unions in negotiating for better wages, benefits, and working conditions. Federal law here has to be changed. A flexible workforce must not mean an exploited workforce.

Sixth, government at every level -- federal, state, and local -- must invest in education and training. In an increasingly global economy, uneducated workers in America will find their wages increasingly pressured downward by unskilled and underpaid workers overseas.

We need to work with states and local school districts to demand and to help all schools meet high standards of achievement and to expand early childhood education. We need to change the way we train teachers and offer them the recognition and support they deserve on the basis of their performance. As President Clinton has pledged, we should install computer technology in every school by the year 2000, in co-operation with businesses across the nation. We cannot prepare children for the 21st century in 1950's classrooms.

The doors to college must be re-opened to more Americans. Tuition costs should be deductible, and every qualified high school graduate should be guaranteed economic access to higher education.

We must provide training for real jobs to high school students not going on to college. We must provide retraining for workers who lose or change their jobs. We must reward companies that invest in upgrading the skills of their workforce.

Seventh, since small business is the real job creator in the new economy, it must be encouraged to do what it does best -- create new products, enter new markets, increase productivity, and thereby put more people to work.

We must reduce the red tape associated with government assistance and regulation. Small businesses employ 50% of our workers, yet bear more than 60% of the regulatory burden. The average annual cost of regulation, paperwork, and tax compliance for small business far surpasses what large companies have to spend as a percentage of revenues. A recent Small Business Administration study found that

19 cents of every revenue dollar in small companies of less than 50 employees was spent on regulation. Genuine regulatory reform can ease these burdens. It could have been enacted by Congress long ago, if so many on the other side were not so intent on misusing regulatory reform as an excuse and a cover to protect polluters, undermine the environment, and jeopardize health and safety in the workplace.

Eighth, we should make research a priority -- in terms of both direct federal funds and new incentives for business. Despite its far smaller economy, Japan will spend more dollars on non-defense R&D than we do next year. Yet, the Republican budget plan would cut R&D spending by 30% by the year 2002. Nothing could be more short-sighted than this policy of financing an unneeded tax cut by retreating from the scientific frontiers of future prosperity. Both the laser and the transistor resulted from government financed R&D. Computers, integrated circuits, medical breakthroughs like MRIs, and even the revolution of the Internet were federal R&D initiatives.

Ninth, we should do more to defend American workers against low-wage labor and sweatshop practices from overseas. It is not protectionist to refuse to compete on the basis of who can exploit their workers the most. We should declare a pause before entering into new free trade agreements, so our economy and our companies can adjust to NAFTA and GATT. And we should condition any and all new trade benefits on compliance by other countries with international labor standards. We favor free trade. But it must not mean that more and more of our workers have to work more and more of their days for free to match sweatshops overseas.

We should strengthen our immigration laws to prevent the importation of foreign wages and working conditions. We should make it illegal for employers to lay off Americans and then fill their jobs by bringing in workers from overseas. Any U.S. employer who wishes to hire from abroad -- even for temporary jobs -- should have to recruit U.S. workers first. And we should end the unskilled immigration that competes with young Americans just entering the job market.

Tenth, Congress should take long overdue direct action to improve incomes and benefits.

We can and must raise the minimum wage. The present level of four dollars and twenty-five cents an hour is a national scandal -- not even enough to lift a family out of poverty. We should start now by raising the minimum wage to \$5.15 an hour, and restore as much as possible of the purchasing power it has disgracefully lost in recent years. No American who works for a living should have to live in poverty.

We can and must strengthen the Earned Income Tax Credit, not reduce it.

President Reagan called it the "best anti-poverty, the best pro-family, the best job creation measure to come out of Congress." Ronald Reagan was right, and the Republican Congress should heed his words.

Health care, too, can and must be a priority again. I for one will not permit health care to become the forgotten issue. It is all too present for Americans who have to pay the bills and face the fears every day. My abiding goal is still health security for every citizen. The reform I have introduced with Senator Kassebaum is a significant step with broad bi-partisan support. It could be enacted quickly -- if we can overcome the obstruction of a handful of Republican Senators doing the bidding of insurance industry profiteers. Our reform is simple justice: workers who change their job or lose their job should not lose their health insurance too.

Finally, we must secure the safety and sanctity of pensions. They must never become a corporate slush fund or a piggy bank for risky investments. Here again, the Republicans, instead of building more protections, seek to undermine those that already exist. The Republican Congress proposes to let unscrupulous corporations raid workers' pension funds, and they even make the preposterous claim that they're closing a tax loophole. This is odd, coming from those who previously never seem to have met a tax loophole they didn't like. In fact, it will cost the government nothing to protect pension funds against corporate raiders and unscrupulous investment managers.

We should create new incentives to extend pension coverage to all workers, not just the 48% who are currently covered, by establishing a new class of multi-employer, portable pension accounts.

We can also put workers' pension funds to work to close the income gap. We should maintain and strengthen the incentives which the Republicans seek to eliminate that can direct the \$4.5 trillion currently in pension funds to investments that will mean more and better jobs here in America. The AFL-CIO Investment Trust is now committing half a billion dollars a year to housing and economic development projects. Their rate of return is highly competitive, and there are similar examples across the country. The issue here is as plain as the investment opportunity. The pension funds of American workers should be financing economic growth at home, not the export of American jobs overseas.

Of course, no economic program, no matter how far-reaching, can resolve all the hurts or fulfill all the hopes of a nation. But all too often we forget the link between values and economics. We lament the loss of traditional "family values," yet we forget that the golden age we look back to was also a time when family incomes were steadily rising. We berate Hollywood for glorifying sex and violence, yet we worship the profit motives that generate the very films we condemn. We hear voices calling for the end of affirmative action, or worrying that our society has

become too diverse to survive, but we ignore at our peril the fact that those voices are driven by fear of economic loss. We worry about the loss of patriotism, yet our tax policies encourage corporate decisions that are plainly anti-American.

If we really believe in family values, then let's do a better job of valuing families. Let's change policies that threaten their jobs, their health care, and their pensions. Let's help people educate their children and care for their parents. If we really want to put the "United" back in the United States, then let's do all we can to expand the pie and provide economic opportunity for all, instead of letting the nation fragment into two separate and unequal factions of haves and have-nots.

We will only make things worse by pursuing nostrums and illusions -- whether they take the form of social reaction, or the new deception of the flat tax. The flat tax is a cynical response to the income gap -- offering but perhaps not even delivering a small tax cut as the only raise most workers will get -- while surely providing a shameful windfall for those who already have the most. The Forbes flat tax gives new meaning to Franklin Roosevelt's indictment of the Republicans as the party of the privileged. The only family value the Forbes flat tax would enhance is the net worth of the Forbes 400.

We are coming to the close of what has been called the "American Century." It has been an extraordinary era in which we have conquered imperialism, fascism, and communism abroad. We have wrestled with racism, sexism, poverty, depression, crime and other enemies within. We have struggled, often imperfectly, yet with great success, to build a fairer and freer society. And we have wisely used some of our resources to help other nations achieve and protect their own democratic ideals. The danger is that the achievements and the vision that made this possible are fading too quickly into the forgetfulness of history, and that we are becoming a nation fragmented between rich and poor, its values diminishing as its standard of living is devalued.

We can and must end the income gap in America. It will require a new Progressive Era which will come, just as the first one did, just after the forces of reaction think they have achieved their dominance. We can and must restore true progress in America. That is our duty as progressives. That is the defining mission of the Democratic Party. And in my view, that is the only way we can win -- and the only way we will deserve to win -- in 1996.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1996

Ellen Schall
Martin Cherkasky Professor of
Health Policy and Management
Robert F. Wagner Graduate School
of Public Service
40 West Fourth Street, #603
New York, NY 10012-1118

Dear Ellen:

Thank you so much for your letter and for your offer to pull together some leaders of non-profit organizations to meet with the President. I am sorry it has taken me a little while to get back to you.

I am very interested in continuing the dialogue on how best to involve the President and the Administration in the consideration of the role of non-profits in these turbulent times. There are some discussions going on among White House staff on this very topic, and I will certainly keep your offer in mind as these proceed. Also, if we decide to sponsor a meeting here in Washington, I may be back in touch with you for ideas regarding possible attendees and the agenda.

Once again, I enjoyed my visit in New York immensely, and I appreciate your offer of assistance.

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

Chris

in

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by:

Draft response for CHR by:

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by:

Please advise by:

Let's discuss:

For your information:

Reply using form code:

File:

Send copy to (original to CHR):

Schedule ?

☐ Accept

☐ Pending

☐ Regret

Designee to attend

Remarks:

What do you
recommend?

- Eliz

Schmitt

please talk to

Mike about Citra's

relationship w/ SITEA

in considering this

thanks

Julie/Elizabeth/Mike: fyi

Chris will send Dr. Nottelman a copy
of the Budget document which will
be released next week. I spoke w/ her
and she is pleased.

Riz
3/14/96

CLINICAL PERFORMANCE — and — QUALITY HEALTH CARE

February 21, 1996

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco,

I am the Editor -in-Chief of *Clinical Performance and Quality Health Care*, an official journal for the Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America (SHEA). The Journal has about 2,000 readers including health care executives, quality improvement specialists, physicians, nurses, and epidemiologists. You graciously contributed an article to our journal last year.

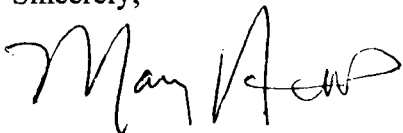
Our readers are vitally interested in Mr Clinton's position on health care. I hope to publish a brief article giving an overview on the views of the major Presidential candidates. Specific topics would include the future of Medicare/Medicaid, private health insurance, pharmaceutical industry, and general issues of funding. We are particularly interested in maintaining and improving the quality of health care in this challenging economic environment.

Would you be able to contribute a few paragraphs regarding these issues? If you would prefer, we would be happy to publish an entire article updating our readers on Mr. Clinton's position. If you or your staff are not able to assist me, could you let me know which person to contact?

I have accepted a position as Division Chair of General Medicine at the Medical College of Virginia and will be moving from Iowa to Virginia next week. My new address is provided below.

I sincerely appreciate your continued support of SHEA and the quality of medical care.

Sincerely,



Mary D. Nettleman, MD, MS
Editor-in-Chief, *Clinical Performance and Quality Health Care*
14501 Sarum Terrace
Midlothian, Virginia 23113

Phone: 804-794-1415

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Bev Lindsey to Carol Rasco re: Travel & Tourism Legislation [partial, page 2 in full] (2 pages)	04/02/1996	b(6)

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P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of
an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial
information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement
purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of
financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information
concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



Department of Arkansas Heritage

Jim Guy Tucker,
Governor

Bev Lindsey,
Director

Arkansas
Arts
Council

Arkansas
Natural
Heritage
Commission

Arkansas
Historic
Preservation
Program

Arkansas
Territorial
Restoration

Arkansas
Commemorative
Commission

Arkansas
Natural
and
Scenic
Rivers
Commission

Delta
Cultural
Center

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To: CAROL RASCO	From: BEV	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone # 324 9162	
Fax # 202-456-7028	Fax # 324 9154	

MEMORANDUM

TO: CAROL RASCO
FR: BEV LINDSEY
RE: TRAVEL & TOURISM LEGISLATION, HR 2579
DA: APRIL 2, 1996

Sorry we missed each other last week. I was in town for an NEH meeting and was stretched between a number of places. The Roth Bill, HR 2579, is the legislation about which I wanted to talk with you or a member of you staff. As you may know, cultural or heritage tourism emerged from the White Conference on Travel and Tourism as a legitimate travel destination which should be supported with development and promotional assistance. I worked with a number of colleagues from other states and at the federal level to raise the visibility of cultural tourism at that conference.

Our interest at this point is to have one of the members of the advisory board mandated by HR 2579 designated as a representative of the cultural industry. We would envision either the directors of the two endowments (NEA & NEH) or the museum board (IMS) or any of the support organizations for those federal agencies (i.e., Am. Association of Museums) would be named to this position.

Other colleagues are advancing this position on the Hill. I wanted to see if this was something the White House would consider. If so, would you communicate your support to the appropriate Hill members (we could supply the names).

Thanks for your consideration. I know you have a zillion such requests. I will be glad to discuss this with you or anyone on your staff should the need arise.

[001]

(b)(6)

> 12

File CTR
Correspondence
Bev Lindsey
Request

1 of 1 items

CQ's WASHINGTON ALERT 04/08/96

*** HISTORY REPORT -- ALL LEGISLATIVE ACTION, COSPONSORS, SPEECHES ***

MEASURE: HR2579

SPONSOR: Roth (R-WI)

BRIEF TITLE: Travel and Tourism Partnership Act of 1995.

OFFICIAL TITLE: A bill to establish the National Tourism Board and the National Tourism Organization to promote international travel and tourism to the United States.

INTRODUCED: 11/02/95

COSPONSORS: 216 (Dems: 117 Reps: 98 Ind: 1)

COMMITTEES: House International Relations
House Commerce

LEGISLATIVE ACTION:

11/02/95 Referred to Committee on Commerce, Committee on International Relations (for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned) (CR p. H11767)

11/02/95 ROTH, R-Wis., House speech: Introduces the Travel and Tourism Partnership Act. (CR p. E2097-E2098)

11/02/95 Original Cosponsor(s): 21

Abercrombie (D-HI)	Frazer (I-VI)	Petri (R-WI)
Boehlert (R-NY)	Gejdenson (D-CT)	Pickett (D-VA)
Burton, D. (R-IN)	Lincoln (D-AR)	Roemer, T. (D-IN)
Clement (D-TN)	McCollum (R-FL)	Seastrand (R-CA)
Dixon (D-CA)	Morella (R-MD)	Skelton (D-MO)
Doolittle (R-CA)	Oberstar (D-MN)	Vucanovich (R-NV)
Farr (D-CA)	Oxley (R-OH)	Zeliff (R-NH)

11/07/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 5

Bateman (R-VA)	Houghton (R-NY)	Waldholtz (R-UT)
DeLauro (D-CT)	Underwood (D-GU)	

11/10/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 9

Barcia (D-MI)	Gekas (R-PA)	Rangel (D-NY)
Foley (R-FL)	Geren (D-TX)	Richardson (D-NM)
Frost (D-TX)	Norton (D-DC)	Towns (D-NY)

11/13/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 6

Bereuter (R-NE)
Canady (R-FL)

Cramer (D-AL)
Faleomavaega (D-AS)

Luther (D-MN)
Meyers (R-KS)

11/15/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 5

Bunn, J. (R-OR)
Dickey, J. (R-AR)

Johnson, T. (D-SD)
Kennedy, P. (D-RI)

Manton (D-NY)

11/17/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 3

de la Garza (D-TX)

Furse (D-OR)

Stupak (D-MI)

11/20/95 ROTH, R-Wis., House speech: Urges colleagues to support
the Travel and Tourism Partnership Act. (CR p. H13357)

11/30/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 5

Brewster (D-OK)
Coyne (D-PA)

Hutchinson, T. (R-AR)
Johnston, H. (D-FL)

Lipinski (D-IL)

12/07/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 5

Bevill (D-AL)
Costello (D-IL)

Hilliard (D-AL)
Romero-Barcelo (D-PR)

Tucker (D-CA)

12/12/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 8

Baker, R. (R-LA)
Crapo (R-ID)
Gordon, B. (D-TN)

Green, G. (D-TX)
Hinchey (D-NY)
Jefferson (D-LA)

Reed, J. (D-RI)
Thompson, B. (D-MS)

12/13/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 6

Ackerman (D-NY)
Callahan (R-AL)

Cooley (R-OR)
Deutsch (D-FL)

Hall, R. (D-TX)
Tejeda (D-TX)

12/15/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 4

Dunn (R-WA)
Fox (R-PA)

Lewis, John (D-GA)
Thornton (D-AR)

12/18/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 1

Clinger (R-PA)

12/20/95 ROTH, R-Wis., House speech: Urges colleagues to support
the Travel and Tourism Partnership Act. (CR p. E2426)

12/20/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 2

Hobson (R-OH)

Riggs (R-CA)

12/21/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 2

Cunningham (R-CA)

Kelly (R-NY)

12/22/95 Cosponsor(s) added: 3

Bono (R-CA)

Castle (R-DE)

Ensign (R-NV)

01/03/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 4

Bartlett, R. (R-MD)
Dornan, R. (R-CA)

Tauzin (R-LA)
Young, D. (R-AK)

01/04/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 3
 Bishop (D-GA) English, P. (R-PA) Fazio (D-CA)

01/05/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 7
 Harman (D-CA) Scott (D-VA) Waxman (D-CA)
 Miller, G. (D-CA) Souder (R-IN)
 Payne, D. (D-NJ) Wamp (R-TN)

01/23/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 15
 Bilbray (R-CA) Foglietta (D-PA) Mink (D-HI)
 Crane (R-IL) Frank, Barney (D-MA) Orton (D-UT)
 Dellums (D-CA) Hansen (R-UT) Quillen (R-TN)
 Engel (D-NY) Hayworth (R-AZ) Rahall (D-WV)
 Evans (D-IL) Lowey (D-NY) Wolf (R-VA)

01/24/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 19
 Borski (D-PA) Hayes (R-LA) Poshard (D-IL)
 Durbin (D-IL) LaFalce (D-NY) Quinn (R-NY)
 Emerson (R-MO) LaHood (R-IL) Sanford (R-SC)
 Eshoo (D-CA) Largent (R-OK) Spratt (D-SC)
 Filner (D-CA) LaTourette (R-OH) Walsh (R-NY)
 Flanagan (R-IL) Moran (D-VA)
 Gillmor (R-OH) Payne, L. (D-VA)

01/25/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 6
 Bilirakis (R-FL) Franks, G. (R-CT) Lucas (R-OK)
 Fattah (D-PA) Lantos (D-CA) Peterson, C. (D-MN)

01/31/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 10
 Barrett, B. (R-NE) Jackson-Lee, S. (D-TX) Ramstad (R-MN)
 Browder (D-AL) Johnson, N. (R-CT) Weller (R-IL)
 Brown, S. (D-OH) Lewis, R. (R-KY)
 Frisa (R-NY) Parker (R-MS)

02/01/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 5
 LoBiondo (R-NJ) Oliver (D-MA) Woolsey (D-CA)
 Lofgren (D-CA) Pryce, D. (R-OH)

02/27/96 ROTH, R-Wis., House speech: Urges colleagues to support
 the Travel and Tourism Partnership Act to create job
 growth. (CR p. H1281)

02/28/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 18
 Bachus, S. (R-AL) Hoyer (D-MD) Metcalf (R-WA)
 Campbell (R-CA) Kaptur (D-OH) Porter (R-IL)
 Clyburn (D-SC) Kennelly (D-CT) Studds (D-MA)
 Coburn (R-OK) Kingston, J. (R-GA) Ward (D-KY)
 Collins, C. (D-IL) Leach (R-IA) Weldon, C. (R-PA)
 Doyle (D-PA) McHale (D-PA) Wynn (D-MD)

03/07/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 14
 Bunning, J. (R-KY) Jones (R-NC) Pallone (D-NJ)
 DeFazio (D-OR) King, P. (R-NY) Pelosi (D-CA)
 Dicks, N. (D-WA) McDermott (D-WA) Stenholm (D-TX)
 Gilchrest (R-MD) Meehan (D-MA) Traficant (D-OH)

Holden (D-PA) Mica (R-FL)

03/12/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 4

Bryant, E. (R-TN) Hall, T. (D-OH)
Cardin (D-MD) Smith, C. (R-NJ)

01/24/96 Joint Subcommittee hearings held by the House Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade, and Hazardous Materials and the International Relations Committee, Subcommittee on International Economic Policy. (CR p. D32)

03/19/96 ROTH, R-Wis., House speech: Supports the Travel and Tourism Partnership Act. (CR p. H2324-H2325)

03/19/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 5

Kildee (D-MI) Matsui (D-CA) Torres (D-CA)
Maloney (D-NY) Shays (R-CT)

03/20/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 3

Jackson, J. (D-IL) McKinney (D-GA) Taylor, C. (R-NC)

03/22/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 1

Longley (R-ME)

03/26/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 4

Gunderson (R-WI) Montgomery (D-MS)
Hefley, J. (R-CO) Skaggs (D-CO)

03/27/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 1

Gibbons (D-FL)

03/28/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 7

Burr (R-NC) McCrery (R-LA) White (R-WA)
Collins, M. (R-GA) Sawyer (D-OH)
Laughlin (R-TX) Talent (R-MO)

03/29/96 Cosponsor(s) added: 11

Berman (D-CA) Luther (D-MN) Watt, M. (D-NC)
Davis (R-VA) Nadler (D-NY) Waxman (D-CA)
Faleomavaega (D-AS) Oberstar (D-MN) Woolsey (D-CA)
Lofgren (D-CA) Thomas, B. (R-CA)

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Results: 1 items in BILLTRACK

Search criteria used:

BILL:HR2579

Results are: Bill number as entered

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|-------------------------------------|---|
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| 2 REFINE your search on prime topic | 14 ACTION detailed action (no speeches) |

> 1

1 of 1 items

CQ's WASHINGTON ALERT 04/08/96

HR2579

Roth (R-WI)
Introduced in House

11/02/95 (207 lines)

To establish the National Tourism Board and the National Tourism Organization to promote international travel and tourism to the United States.

Special typefaces used in this bill version:

// \\ Italic
!! !! Bold roman

Item Key: 6530

104TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2579

To establish the National Tourism Board and the National Tourism Organization to promote international travel and tourism to the United States.

=====

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

November 2, 1995

Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. PETRI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. OXLEY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. ZELIFF, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ROEMER, Mrs. SEASTRAND, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. FARR of California) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee

concerned

=====

A BILL

To establish the National Tourism Board and the National Tourism Organization to promote international travel and tourism to the United States.

//Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,\\

!!SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.!!

This Act may be cited as the "Travel and Tourism Partnership Act of 1995".

!!SEC. 2. NATIONAL TOURISM BOARD.!!

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.--There is established the National Tourism Board to--

- (1) utilize a private-public partnership for travel and tourism policymaking;
- (2) develop a national travel and tourism strategy for increasing travel and tourism to and within the United States;
- (3) to advise the President, the Congress, and the travel and tourism industry on the implementation of such national strategy and on other matters affecting travel and tourism; and
- (4) to provide guidance to the National Tourism Organization established under section 3.

(b) COMPOSITION.--The Board shall consist of 36 members appointed by the President as follows--

- (1) 27 members shall be appointed from individuals who represent all the ranges of the travel and tourism industry;
- (2) 6 members shall be appointed from State, regional, and Federal agencies related to travel and tourism;
- (3) 1 member shall be appointed from the Senate and 1 member shall be appointed from the House of Representatives; and
- (4) a chairman shall be appointed by and with the advice of the Senate.

In making appointments to the Board, the President shall take into account recommendations made by organizations representing the travel and tourism industry. The chairman shall be accountable to the President and the Congress for the operations of the Board.

(c) TERMS.--The members and chairman of the Board shall be appointed for terms of 3 years, except that of the members first appointed--

- (1) 12 members shall be appointed for a term of 1 year;
 - (2) 12 members shall be appointed for a term of 2 years;
- and
- (3) 11 members and the chairman shall be appointed for a

term of 3 years,

as determined by the President as of the date of the first appointments. A member may be reappointed to serve on the Board.

(d) AUTHORITY.--

(1) NON-FEDERAL STATUS.--The Board is not a Federal agency and is not subject to any Federal law, including the Federal Advisory Commission Act and personnel and budget laws.

(2) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.--The chairman of the Board may appoint an executive director and establish the compensation and the duties of the executive director.

(3) MEETINGS.--The Board shall meet at least semi-annually. The meetings shall be open to the public and appropriate notice shall be given for the meeting dates.

(4) COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.--The chairman and members of the Board shall serve without compensation but may be compensated for expenses incurred in carrying out the duties of the Board.

(5) TESTIMONY, REPORTS, AND SUPPORT.--The Board may present testimony to the Congress and to legislatures of the States and issue reports on its findings and recommendations.

(6) CONTRIBUTIONS.--The Board may accept financial contributions from the private sector to cover the expenses of the Board.

!!SEC. 3. NATIONAL TOURISM ORGANIZATION.!!

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.--There is established with a Federal charter the National Tourism Organization. The Organization shall be a non-for-profit organization. The Organization is not a Federal agency and shall not be subject to any Federal law.

(b) DUTIES.--The Organization shall--

(1) seek to, and work for, an increase in the share of the United States in the global tourism market;

(2) implement the national travel and tourism strategy developed by the National Tourism Board under section 2(a)(2);

(3) operate travel and tourism promotion programs outside the United States in partnership with the travel and tourism industry in the United States;

(4) conduct market research necessary for effective promotion of the travel and tourism market;

(5) establish a Travel-Tourism Data Bank, collect international market data for the Bank, and disseminate such data to the travel and tourism industry in the United States; and

(6) promote United States travel and tourism at international trade shows.

(c) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.--The Organization shall be governed by a Board of Directors (hereinafter in this section "Board"), which shall have 45 members. The Board shall be accountable to the National Tourism Board for the operations of the Organization. The President shall appoint the initial members of the Board, taking

into account recommendations made by organizations representing the travel and tourism industry so that all the ranges of the travel and tourism industry are represented on the Board. By majority vote, members of the Board shall select one member to be chairman and shall adopt bylaws, policies and procedures to govern the duties of the chairman, the term of service of members of the Board, the functioning of the Board and the operations of the Organization. The Board shall appoint new members to fill any vacancy on the Board.

(d) STAFF.--The Board shall appoint a president of the Organization and such other staff as the Board determines is necessary. The Board shall establish the duties of the staff and set the compensation of the staff. The president of the Organization shall serve as a member of the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

(e) FUNDING.--The Organization may accept financial contributions. Within one year of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Board shall develop a plan for long-term financing and, if necessary, make recommendations to the Congress and the President for legislation.

!!SEC. 4. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COOPERATION.!!

(a) SECRETARY OF STATE.--The Secretary of State shall--

(1) place a priority on implementing recommendations by the National Tourism Board; and

(2) cooperate with the National Tourism Organization in carrying out its duties.

(b) DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.--The Director of the United States Information Agency shall--

(1) place a priority on implementing recommendations by the National Tourism Board; and

(2) cooperate with the National Tourism Organization in carrying out its duties.

!!SEC. 5. TRANSITION FROM THE UNITED STATES TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION.!!

(a) STAFF.--The President may transfer up to 25 members of the staff of the United States Travel and Tourism Administration established under section 301 of the International Travel Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2124) to the Foreign Service or the Commercial Service for 2 years. Such staff members shall assist the Organization in its start-up activities.

(b) FILES AND OTHER RESOURCES.--The files and other non-financial resources of the United States Travel and Tourism Administration are transferred to the United States Foreign and Commercial Service.

!!SEC. 6. TRADE PROMOTION COORDINATING COMMITTEE. !!

Section 2312 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C.

4727) is amended--

(1) in subsection (c) by adding at the end thereof:

"(6) reflect recommendations by the National Tourism Board."

and

(2) in paragraph (d)(1) by striking "and" in "(L)", by redesignating "(M)" as "(N)", and by inserting the following:

"(M) the President of the National Tourism Organization; and".

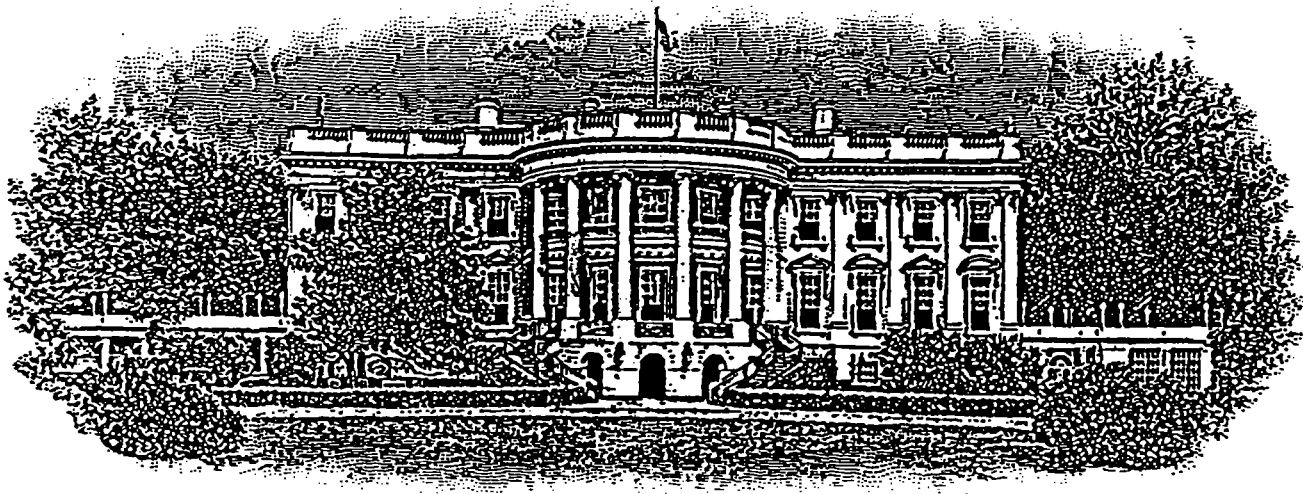
!!SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.!!

For purposes of this Act, the term "Organization" means the National Tourism Organization established under section 3.

There are no more items to read.

Enter one or more numbers or ALL to display item(s),
Enter another display command and one or more numbers or ALL,
Enter MARK or SAVE and one or more numbers to limit or save your set,
Enter SMARTMATCH and a number to find comparable items,
Or enter BACK, HELP, or STOP
>

The White House



DOMESTIC POLICY

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: Leane Inadomi

FAX NUMBER: 6-2525

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

FROM: Elizabeth Drye

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 6-5573

PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 3

COMMENTS: ^{Carol's} Note that ~~the~~ letter to Don Fowler

says we'll forward to appropriate White House staff. ~~Perhaps NEA is packaging for~~ The letter should go to CWT staffer who will work w/NEA, not to NEA. Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1996

Donald L. Fowler
National Chair
Democratic National Committee
430 South Capitol Street, S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

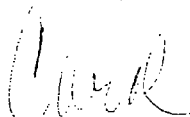
Dear Don:

Thank you for your letter recommending that Mr. Eli Broad receive the 1996 National Medal of Arts. I am impressed by the accomplishments highlighted in your letter and am pleased to learn of his dedication and commitment to the arts.

I understand that the President will consider nominees for the Medal of Arts later this spring. I will forward your letter regarding Mr. Broad to the appropriate White House staff and urge that Mr. Broad's nomination be given full consideration.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,



Carol H. Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy



DEMOCRATIC * NATIONAL * COMMITTEE

Donald L. Fowler, *National Chair* • Christopher J. Dodd, *General Chair*

APR 15 1996

April 8, 1996

Ms. Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco,

It has come to my attention that Mr. Eli Broad has been nominated to receive the 1996 National Medal of Arts. I am delighted to transmit to you this letter of support on his behalf.

For many years, Eli Broad has been a generous patron of the arts, a conscientious advocate of artistic independence and integrity, and a committed collector determined to make great art available to the public. He sits on a number of museum and gallery boards, directs the Eli Broad Family Foundation, and is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.

In almost every way imaginable, Eli has demonstrated his commitment to promoting the production, display, and enjoyment of fine art in the United States. His record of achievement is remarkable, and he is eminently qualified to receive the Medal of Arts. I hope you will urge the President to give Eli the utmost consideration for this award.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Sincerely,

DLF

Donald L. Fowler

DLF/psw

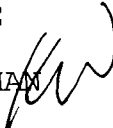
Carol,

It is my believe that you are considering two separate awards -- one for performing arts and one for visual arts. This seems to be a good idea to me. Eli would be a most worthy recipient of the visual arts award. Thanks

July 10, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR ELIZABETH DRYE

FROM:

KATHLEEN WALLMAN 

SUBJECT:

SOUTH CENTRAL ARKANSAS HEAD START SERVICES

The matter concerning Families and Children Together and USDA appears to be an adjudicatory matter. Therefore, the White House should not get involved. Please let me know if you would like to have my office write and relay this information to Ms. Summerlin, or if Ms. Rasco will.

Thank you very much.

June 24, 1996

NOTE TO KATHLEEN WALLMAN

FROM: Elizabeth Drye

SUBJECT: South Central Arkansas Head Start Services

Debbie Summerlin of Families and Children Together (FACT) faxed the attached materials to Carol Rasco and asked her assistance in ensuring speedy resolution of a dispute FACT has with USDA. As I understand it, USDA has determined FACT has not adequately separated itself from a previous organization, SCACAA, that may have or did misuse USDA funds (see attached June 5 letter). Ms. Summerlin disputes that finding. Ms. Summerlin is concerned that unless the dispute is quickly resolved, FACT's pending application for Head Start funding is not likely to be approved by HHS because FACT will not be able to show in its application that it will receive USDA Child and Adult Care Food Program funds.

At Carol's request, I let Ms. Summerlin know I would forward to WH Counsel for consideration and any appropriate action. I understand that HHS is not expecting to receive Arkansas' recommendations for Head Start grants -- and therefore will not be making a decision on FACT's Head Start award -- within the next 5-6 days.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Entirely
Please draft memo to
Elizabeth Drye saying
that this letter like a n
adjudicatory matter +
therefore we shd not be
involved. Ask if she wants
us to write + say that or
want ~~not~~ Carol to do so
KA

Jun 6 '96 15:36 P.02/02

002



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Food and
Consumer
Service

Southwest
Region

United States
Department of Agriculture
Food and Consumer Service
Southwest Region
1100 Commerce St., Room 5C30
Dallas, TX 75242-1005

JUN 05 1996

RECEIVED

JUN - 6 1996

CHILDREN AND
FAMILY SERVICES
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Ms. Beverly W. Jones, Director
Division of Children and Family Services
Arkansas Department of Human Services
P. O. Box 1437
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437

Dear Ms. Jones:

As you requested in your April 5, 1996 letter, we reviewed the corrective action plan (CAP) submitted by Families and Children Together (FACT), an organization in El Dorado, Arkansas. We also forwarded the CAP to our Headquarters office for a determination by our Office of General Counsel (OGC).

We have determined that both FACT and the South Central Arkansas Community Action Agency (SCACAA) are closely interrelated organizations; therefore, unless certain measures are taken, FACT would not be eligible to participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). Discussions with both OGC and our Headquarters have resulted in our developing the following options that you may pursue with FACT:

- 1) FACT may assume the debt incurred by SCACAA, reimburse the State agency, complete an acceptable corrective action plan and apply for participation in the CACFP, while maintaining the current board of directors and agency officials.
- 2) FACT may purge itself of all board members, officers, and executive level staff associated with SCACAA and apply to the State for participation in the CACFP. This purging must include such persons as the executive director, accountant, and lawyer.
- 3) The individual Head Start centers may apply for the CACFP as independent centers, or as a part of an entirely new sponsoring organization, separate and apart from either FACT or SCACAA.

We believe that using any one of these options would result in approving a viable organization. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ellen Wahlberg at (214) 767-0234.

Sincerely,

for Ron J. Rhodes
RONALD J. RHODES

To: Carol Rasco, Liaison

Fax: (202) 456-7028

From: Debbie Summerlin

Date: June 12, 1996

Pages: 15, including cover sheet.

**WE HAVE A PROBLEM IN ARKANSAS...WE
NEED YOUR INFLUENCE, GUIDANCE,
ASSISTANCE, ETC. IMMEDIATELY**

Carol, after faxing the original information, I got a call from Sametta, in Congressman Dickey's office. She had just received the following faxed information from me. She and Bob Brooks stated that it provided a much clearer picture of the separation between SCACAA and the Child & Family Development programs. I am hoping that it will provide you with a better understanding of the situation.

I've talked with Mary Ann in Little Rock. She encouraged me to continue seeking your assistance. The clock is ticking quickly, we must have action today. Anything you can do will be deeply appreciated.

ROSLYN, MARY ANN SAID YOU'D SEE THAT CAROL RECEIVED MY URGENT CRY, IMMEDIATELY. I APPRECIATE YOU ALSO.

fax

From the desk of...

Debbie Summerlin
Director
Head Start/F.A.C.T., Inc.
P.O. Box 1838
El Dorado, Arkansas 71731

(501) 862-4545
Fax: (501) 863-4013

Attachment #1

Chart indicating the roles, tenure, etc. of alleged SCACAA, Inc. and F.A.C.T., Inc. related employees and board members.

Attachment #2

Copies of the 1994 and 1995 SCACAA, Inc. USDA Summer Feeding Program Application pages listing all Agency officers and employees. Neither document reflects any of the Child & Family Development Department employees.

Attachment #3

1993 SCACAA, Inc. Organizational Chart depicting Child & Family Development administrative flow directly to the Head Start Policy Council. After 1993, the Child & Family Development Department drew its own Organizational Chart, separate and apart from that of SCACAA, Inc.

Attachment #4

April, 1996 Organizational Chart of F.A.C.T., Inc. as proposed to Head Start.

Attachment #5

Listing of Community Services Employees as of April 1995. This listing was compiled for the Interim Management Team's use in determining lay-offs due to the extreme financial crisis noted after Herb Taber resigned. Note that there are no Child & Family Development employees listed.

Attachment #6

Synopsis of separation and/or differences between SCACAA, Inc. Community Services and Child & Family Development.

Attachment #7

Description of SCACAA.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. list	re: personal (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S
rc1394

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

1994

PAGE 1

SUBJ: OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Please list all board members and employees in the space provided below:

Judge Arthur "Sam" Jones

Mrs. Mary Pickings

Mrs. Joyce Cayce

Mr. Howard Copeland

Mrs. Laverne Dunn

Judge Wylie Faucett

Judge Barney Reeves

Mrs. Shirley Thompson

Herb Taber

Ann Clawson

Vere Lene Brown

Earlene Ponder

Earlene Taylor

Annetta Moody

Anne Hughey

Kim Childs

Janice Barron

Joyce Highsmith

Rhonda Voss

Gerri Newton

Attach additional pages, if necessary.

1994

PAGE 2

SUBJ: OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Please list all board members and employees in the space provided below:

Rev. Willie Tony, Jr.

Mr. John Dews

Judge Paul Lucus

Mr. Forrest Shivers

Mr. Ed Horton

Judge Charles Skinner

Dr. Reginald Cooper

Employees:

Attach additional pages, if necessary.

Attachment #2, Page 3
1995

Page 1

TO: ALL SPONSORS

FROM: CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SUBJ: OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Federal regulations require that our office must have on file information regarding all board members and employees of any organization participating in any Child Nutrition Program.

Please list all board members and employees in the space provided below:

Board Members:

Judge Arthur "Sam" JonesMrs. Mary PickingsMrs. JoAnn CayceMr. Howard CopelandMrs. Laverne DunnMs. Karen BarnettJudge Joe MullinsJudge Troy Bradley

Employees:

Herb TaberVere Lene BrownAnn ClawsonEarlene PonderEarlene TaylorAnnetta MoodyGerri NewtonJoyce HighsmithRhonda VossJanice BarronKim ChildsAnne Hughey

Attach additional pages, if necessary.

Page 2

SUBJ: OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Please list all board members and employees in the space provided below:

Mr. Robert Schultz

[illegible]

Attach additional pages, if necessary.

Attachment #2, Page 5
1995

Page 3

TO: ALL SPONSORS

FROM: CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

SUBJ: OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Federal regulations require that our office must have on file information regarding all board members and employees of any organization participating in any Child Nutrition Program.

Please list all board members and employees in the space provided below:

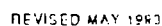
Board Members:

Mr. Forrest "Boots" Shivers

Judge Charles Skinner

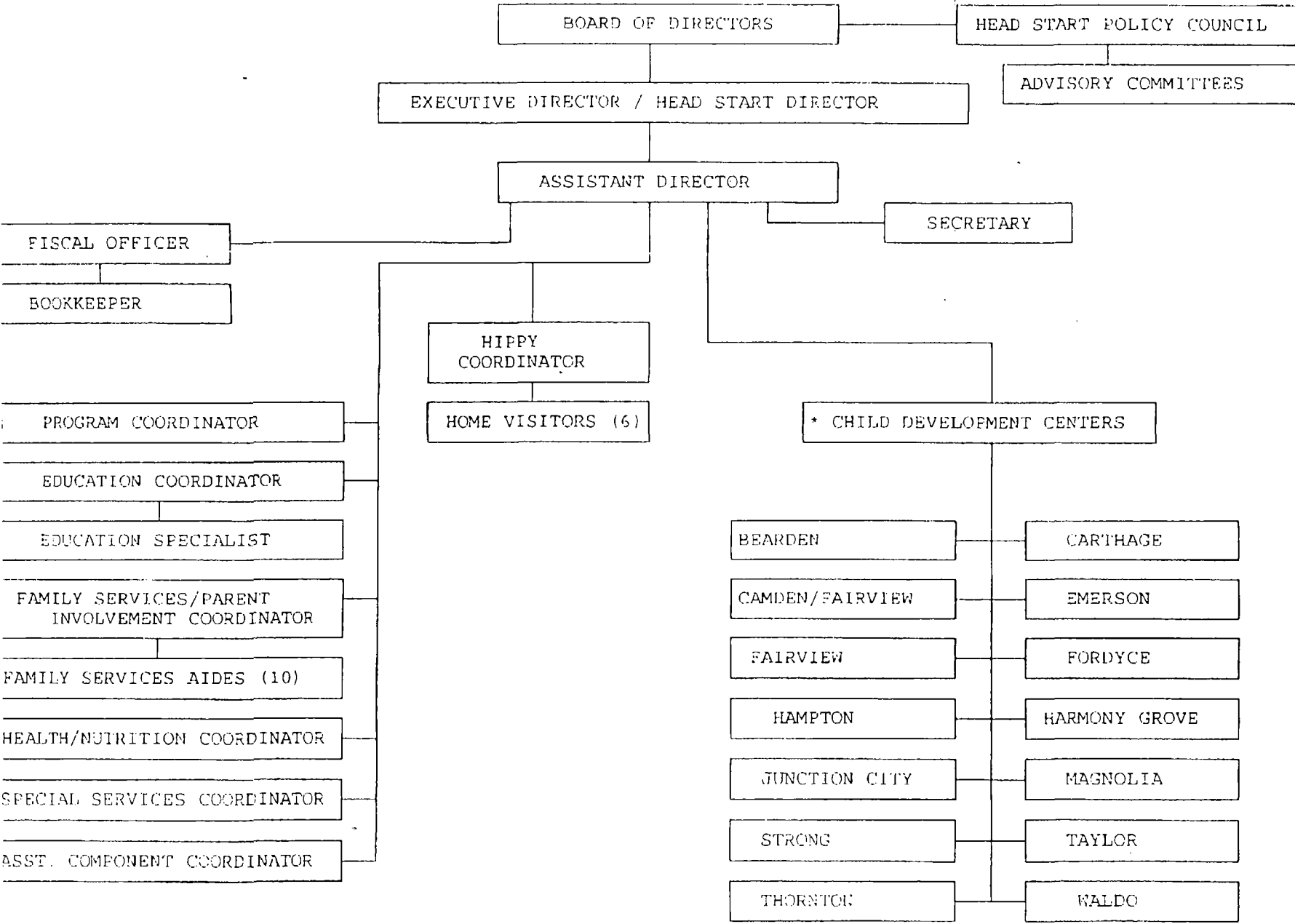
Employees:

SOUTH CENTRAL ARKANSAS COMMUNITY ACTION AUTHORITY INC.
ORGANZATIONAL CHART



PROPOSED ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
FAMILIES AND CHILDREN TOGETHER, INC.

Sent by: HEADSTART EL DORADO 501 862 0380 06/12/96 11:49AM Job 410 Page 10/15



See STAFFING PATTERN for additional information.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. list	re: SCACAA employee salaries (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S
rc1394

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Attachment #6

- ◆ An advisory body comprised of 50% enrolled parents and 50% community representatives maintained decision and approval rights as mandated by the Head Start regulations.
- ◆ With the approval of the Head Start Policy Council, the Child & Family Development Director and/or assistant Head Start Director hired and fired all Child & Family Development employees.
- ◆ The SCACAA, Inc. Governing Board never once questioned nor disapproved a Child & Family Development Program action.
- ◆ Performance evaluations for all Child & Family Development employees were done by Child & Family Development Supervisors and the Child & Family Development Director.
- ◆ As Executive Director, Herb Taber never provided a single performance evaluation for Debbie Summerlin, as Child & Family Development Director.
- ◆ The Child & Family Development programs maintained its own separate postage meter, copy machines, fax lines, etc.
- ◆ The Child & Family Development Department had its own financial analyst in order to assure the accuracy and compliance of all financial matters relating to the department and its programs.
- ◆ The Child & Family Development Department maintained its own inventory, apart and separate from that of SCACAA, Inc.
- ◆ Each year, Cost-of-Living and/or quality/merit increases were determined and approved by the Director of Child & Family Development. The Community Services Department did not enjoy annual increases.
- ◆ The Child & Family Development employees perpetually benefited from a significantly higher salary range than that of the Community Services Department of SCACAA, Inc. In fact, the Director of Child & Family Development drew a higher salary than the Agency's Executive Director, Herb Taber.
- ◆ Annual budgets, revisions, proposals, applications, etc., were completed and submitted by the Child & Family Development Director or designee with no involvement from the Executive Director or other SCACAA, Inc. staff.
- ◆ In the event of a grievance or claim regarding the termination of a Child & Family Development employee, the Director of Child & Family Development dealt directly with the attorney. the Executive Director handled all other Agency grievances.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. list	Attachment #6 re: personal (3 pages)	06/12/1996	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S

rc1394

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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To: Carol Rasco, Liaison

Fax: (202) 456-7028

From: Debbie Summerlin

Date: June 12, 1996

Pages: 30, including cover sheet.

**WE HAVE A PROBLEM IN ARKANSAS...WE
NEED YOUR INFLUENCE, GUIDANCE,
ASSISTANCE, ETC. IMMEDIATELY**

Carol, You're my last hope. We need your IMMEDIATE assistance. The Arkansas Head Start/ABC/HIPPY programs in south central Arkansas (Calhoun, Columbia, Dallas, Ouachita, and Union counties) are getting the 'royal screws' from USDA. Do any of the following names ring a bell? Grady Maxwell, Manager, Arkansas Special Nutrition Programs; Beverly Jones, Director, Arkansas Division of Children & Family Services; Ronald J. Rhodes, Regional Director, Special Nutrition Programs, Dallas, TX; Ellen Wahlburg, Assistant, Special Nutrition Programs, Dallas, TX; Denise Landos, Program Analyst, Child Nutrition Division, Alexandria, VA; Bob Beard, Congressional Liaison, USDA; Bill Ludwig, Administrator, Dept. of Food and Consumer Services, Alexandria, Va.

These are people we've dealt with and have perpetually received conflicting stories. We have Gaylan Fountain and Mary Ann Chaffee in Senator Bumpers' office and Bob Brooks and Sametta Kinetob in Congressman Dickey's office, along with Beryl Anthony, Jr. *working with us.*

From the desk of...

Debbie Summerlin
Director
Head Start/F.A.C.T., Inc.
P.O. Box 1838
El Dorado, Arkansas 71731

(501) 862-4545
Fax: (501) 863-4013

Carol, to try and let you know who I am, I served on the Arkansas HIPPY Advisory Board with Mrs. Clinton, I was in attendance at the July, 1994 HIPPY Reception honoring Mrs. Clinton in D.C. and had lunch at your table.

fax

JL 1- 5-96 WED 10:48 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P.02

BURBANK DODSON & McDONALD

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
213 NORTH WASHINGTON
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS 71730PHONE: 501-862-8322
FAX: 501-402-3885GARY R. BURBANK
DON S. DODSON
GARY D. McDONALD

JACK W. HARKER

March 15, 1996

VIA FACSIMILE
WITH HARD COPY TO FOLLOW

MAR 18 1996

Ms. Tammy Harlan, Attorney at Law
Office of Chief Counsel
Donaghey Building South / Slot 1033
P. O. Box 1437
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437Re: Appeal of Head Start of South Arkansas and
F.A.C.T., Inc.

Dear Ms. Harlan:

This will confirm our settlement agreement which disposes of the above referenced appeal. We agreed by telephone on March 14th to settle this matter based upon the following:

1. F.A.C.T., Inc., and City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas will submit a corrective action plan to the Department of Human Services containing these provisions:

(a) Our client will designate the employees, officers or board members who were formerly employed by South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority and who are now employed by City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas and F.A.C.T., Inc.;

(b) City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas and F.A.C.T., Inc. will certify that none of these employees were involved in any manner with any of the improprieties which have been attributed to SCACAA;

(c) City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas and F.A.C.T., Inc. will agree to be audited on a six month basis rather than on a twelve month basis in order to show good faith compliance with all applicable regulations and policies;

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:49 BURBANK DODSON McDONALD P.03

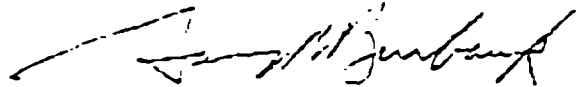
Page 2

2. The Department of Human Services will then pass this corrective action plan along to the United States Department of Agriculture with a favorable recommendation. Although we understand that you cannot make any representation as to how the United States Department of Agriculture may decide this matter, the Department of Human Services will submit the corrective action plan in good faith for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture to the applications of both of my clients and will not engage in any conduct which would in any way undermine the spirit of this settlement agreement.

We intend to submit this corrective action plan within the next few days. It is my intent to obtain certification with reference to the conduct of our employees from as many individuals and entities involved in the investigation of SCACAA as possible. We should be able to file the corrective action plan by Wednesday, March 20, 1996. Please let me know if there is any problem with this time frame.

With best regards, I am

Very truly yours,



Gary R. Burbank

GRB/ss

pc: Francene Hardin, Hearing Officer
Appeals and Hearings Office
Donaghey Plaza North / Slot 1001
P.O. Box 1437
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437

City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas

F.A.C.T., Inc

Mayor Mike Dumas

Union County Judge Charles Skinner

F.A.C.T., INC. CHRONOLOGICAL SYNOPSIS

July 31, 1995

F.A.C.T., Inc. (Families and Children Together, Inc.) was incorporated by the State of Arkansas, with Incorporators being Policy Council Members, Mayor Mike Dumas and Dr. Larry McNeal, and Debbie Summerlin.

August 9, 1995

SCACAA, Inc. Child & Family Development Department's USDA Child Nutrition Program application was submitted to Mr. Grady Maxwell.

August 11, 1995

Letter and report/summary written from Mr. Lucian H. Shockey, Director of Audits, to Ms. Beverly Jones, Director of Division of Children and Family Services, regarding the SCACAA, Inc. questioned claims for the 1993 and 1994 Summer Food Service Programs.

August 15, 1995

SCACAA, Inc. Child & Family Development Department's USDA Child Nutrition Program approval by Mr. Grady Maxwell, Manager of Special Nutrition Programs (Agreement #Q0001/PYE 9/30)

August 18, 1995

F.A.C.T., Inc. received its own Employer Identification Number from the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service.

September 29, 1995

At the request of the Head Start Policy Council spokesperson, Mayor, Mike Dumas, the SCACAA, Inc. Governing Board voluntarily relinquished Head Start and all child and family development department programs.

October 1, 1995

Arkansas Better Chance (ABC) early childhood programs funds transferred by State of Arkansas to FACT, Inc. with no problems.

October 18, 1995

To address specific information required by 501 (c) (3) regulations, a 'Certificate of Amendment' to the F.A.C.T., Inc. Articles of Incorporation was filed with the State of Arkansas on October 18, 1995.

October 19, 1995

F.A.C.T., Inc.'s application for non-profit, 501 (c) (3) designation was submitted. Representing the five-county service area, the governing board members were Mayor, Mike Dumas (Union), Dr. Larry McNeal (Columbia), Mr. Sterling Moore (Ouachita), Mr. Dale Smith (Dallas), and Ms. Cathy Cambre, (Calhoun).

November 9, 1995

The City of El Dorado passed Resolution No. 1091, a resolution to approve the acceptance by the City of El Dorado of the appointment as interim sponsor of the South Arkansas Head Start Program.

November 20, 1995

SCACAA, Inc. Board Chairman, Judge Charles Skinner, issued a memorandum to the SCACAA, Inc. Financial Department to issue checks for all accrued leave of the Child & Family Development Department.

November 30-December 1, 1995

The former Child & Family Development Department of SCACAA, Inc. physically moved from the 110 West Elm facility to Suite 624, Exchange Bldg.

December 6, 1995

Mr. Carlton Baker made a surprise administrative review of the Child Nutrition Program.

December 12, 1995

A letter of commendation and a certificate were received from Mr. Grady Maxwell concerning Mr. Baker's administrative review. "You and your staff are to be commended for putting together an excellent child care program."

December 15, 1995

F.A.C.T., Inc. and City of El Dorado's USDA Child Nutrition applications were submitted to Mr. Grady Maxwell.

December 13, 1995

A conveyance document, transferring all rights, title and interest in and to the child and family development programs was signed by Judge Charles Skinner, SCACAA, Inc. Board Chairman, and El Dorado Mayor, Mike Dumas.

January , 1996

Central Arkansas Community Development of Benton (CADC)(a CAP agency) assumed all community service programs previously operated by SCACAA, i.e.: weatherization, HEAP, commodity distribution, etc. and four (4) employees from SCACAA who worked directly with and were paid with Summer Feeding Programs were hired by CADC.

January 19, 1996

Mr. Grady Maxwell, Manager, USDA Special Nutrition Programs called regarding the F.A.C.T., Inc. and City of El Dorado USDA applications. He expressed his concern regarding 'our' connection and liability for SCACAA's appeal of unallowable/questioned costs. He stated that he would talk with his district manager and get back with me today or Monday.

January 22, 1996

F.A.C.T., Inc. was officially designated as a 501 (c) (3), private, non-profit organization.

January 23, 1996

(1) Letter of denial dated 1/23/96, received 1/25/96 from Mr. Grady Maxwell, Manager USDA Special Nutrition Programs.

(2) Debbie Summerlin presented center re-licensing issue to the Arkansas State Child Care Licensing Review Board in Little Rock. It was decided to do the re-studies with no charge and change license to F.A.C.T., Inc. for Taylor and to the City of El Dorado for the other centers. Then in July when this transition is final they will again do a re-study.

(3) Mr. Carl Baker with USDA in Little Rock, called the office and talked with Julie and Pat. He stated that due to our association with SCACAA, Inc. and Mayor Mike Dumas being associated with us, our USDA application had been denied.

(4) Pat called Debbie in Little Rock and informed her of the situation with USDA. Debbie called Mr. Grady Maxwell from her car phone. He was very pleasant and offered his total support and assistance in filing an appeal. He stated that he would even get the Dallas office personnel in to assist if necessary.

January 24, 1996

Again today Debbie talked to Mr. Grady Maxwell by phone. The denial and the appeal pending was discussed. He was very cordial and repeatedly offered his assistance in solving this dilemma.

January 25, 1996

Faxed Mr. George Campbell, Dallas Region VI, Head Start office, a letter concerning the necessity of revising the Head Start budget to reflect the USDA costs during the upcoming appeal and hearing proceedings.

January 26, 1996

Ms. Elda Bradshaw, Region VI, Head Start, called in reference to the USDA denial. She stated that she had attempted to call Mr. Grady Maxwell but he was not in today. She had talked with Mr. Paul Schmitz (whom Grady's denial letter was copied) in the USDA District office in Dallas. Mr. Schmitz had stated that he was under the impression that the City of El Dorado had absorbed all of the SCACAA, Inc. programs. He said that if it was just Head Start and ABC, he saw no reason for USDA not to fund the program. Elda stated that when she talked with Mr. Maxwell she would make him aware that the 'Head Start Feds' are continuing their funding to us and are not worried why would USDA be concerned. This is not SCACAA, Inc.

January 31, 1996

(1) Regarding the denial of the USDA application, a Notice of Appeal was submitted to the Appeal & Hearings Section, Arkansas DHS.

(2) Again Debbie talked with Ms. Elda Bradshaw concerning the USDA application and denial. She stated that she had talked to Mr. Maxwell by phone and he was very stern and adamant with her. He said if the appeal was won, he would go to Dallas with his denial. Later, George Campbell and Elda Bradshaw met with Mr. Paul Schmitz. They were informed that Dallas would stay out of the issue until the State of Arkansas completed their responsibilities.

February 7, 1996

Gary Burbank, Atty., received a call from Ms. Francine Hardin from the state hearing and appeals office regarding our appeal and questioning F.A.C.T., Inc. and City of El Dorado's involvement with the SCACAA, Inc. appeal. She stated that she would talk with Mr. Maxwell and get back with Gary. (Previously scheduled for 2/23, the SCACAA, Inc. appeal was cancelled.)

February 9, 1996

Gary Burbank, Atty., reviewed the USDA Hearing File and talked with the USDA attorney, in Little Rock. There was a directive in the file for Mr. Grady Maxwell to submit a hearing report within 7 days.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. list	re: F.A.C.T. Inc. Chronological Synopsis [partial] (3 pages)	06/12/1996	b(7)(C), b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S
rc1394

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February 22, 1996

Gary Burbank, Atty, talked by phone to Ms Francine Hardin, Hearing & Appeals. She said that Mr. Maxwell still had not submitted the requested report.

February 26, 1996

Talked with Mr. George Campbell by phone this A.M. He stated that Mr. Paul Schmitz had indicated in their meeting that if and when our appeal makes it to Dallas, the denial decision will be overturned.

February 29, 1996

While in Little Rock, Debbie Summerlin held a lengthy phone discussion with Ms. Elda Bradshaw, Head Start Specialist in Dallas. During the discussion, Ms. Bradshaw stated that we (F.A.C.T., Inc.) had nothing to worry about with USDA, 'they'll fund you through CADC'. This was the first hint that something was afoul behind the scenes. CADC has nothing to do with F.A.C.T., Inc. other than a competing CAP agency vying for the Head Start grant!

March 5, 1996

Gary Burbank, Atty. received a call from Rich Howell's office scheduling the hearing for March 26.

March 8, 1996

(1) The hearing for the USDA appeal has been rescheduled for Friday, March, 15, 1996. Mr. Maxwell's hearing report has been submitted and a copy will be forwarded to Gary.

(2) Debbie Summerlin talked with (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) FBI Special Agent and reaffirmed the fact that he had investigated the C&FD records and there were no suspicions nor findings. In fact, he stated that without a doubt the C&FD department was by far the best managed department in the agency. [005]

March 11, 1996

Debbie phoned Mr. Maxwell to discuss the possibility of coming up and sitting down with him this week before the hearing and discussing the actual situation regarding F.A.C.T., Inc., the City of El Dorado and SCACAA, Inc. She was told that he was not in and not expected back until late Friday evening or Monday morning.

March 14, 1996

Gary Burbank had a phone conversation with Tammy Harlan, USDA Attorney, in Little Rock. Ms. Harlan stated that there is a letter, from Mr. Paul Schmitz, USDA, Dallas office, 'somewhere' in Grady Maxwell's files, stating that F.A.C.T., Inc. and City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas is identifiable by employees with SCACAA; therefore ineligible for USDA funding.

At 5:00, Gary Burbank got a call from Tammy Harlan. Ms Harlan stated that there was, in fact, no letter from Mr. Schmitz, therefore she was cancelling the hearing. She further stated that she had talked with Ms. Beverly Jones, Director of Children and Family Services and Ms. Jones had agreed to approve our application (over Mr. Maxwell's head) if we would submit a 'corrective action plan', including a listing of all previous SCACAA, Inc. employees presently employed by F.A.C.T., Inc. and/or City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas, with valid certification that none of these employees were involved in the discrepancies of SCACAA.

March 15, 1996

Letter and listing of all employees were faxed to Ms. Tammy Harlan, USDA Attorney, confirming the 'settlement agreement which disposes of the above referenced appeal as agreed upon by phone on 3/14/96'.

March 20, 1996

The Bidder's Conference for the Head Start Granteeship was held in the NBC Conference Room in El Dorado.

March 21, 1996

Debbie Summerlin personally hand-delivered the requested 'Corrective Action Plan' and the certified employee listing to Ms. Beverly Jones and to Ms. Tammy Harlan. The list was certified by: Gary Burbank, Atty., Mike Dumas, Mayor of El Dorado, Charles Skinner, Union County Judge, Travis Moorehart, Independent Auditor, with verbal certifications from (b)(6), (b)(7)c FBI Agent, and P.K. Holmes, U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas.

March 22, 1996

Due to a listener call-in complaint, F.A.C.T., Inc. was the 'gripe of the day' on the Jerry Peters' radio talk show in Little Rock (103.7, F.M., KSYG, Phone #501-661-1037). Debbie Summerlin called Mr. Peters 'on air' in an attempt to clarify the incorrect information being aired by Mr. Peters.

March 26, 1996

Discussing the topic of the day, 'Freedom of Speech', a call-in listener to the Jerry Peters' talk show gave the example of Debbie Summerlin's call to Mr. Peters' to express her view point. At this, Mr. Peters' stated that he had done more investigating into that matter and had discovered that his original facts about F.A.C.T., Inc. were correct and that he would be having a follow-up show about F.A.C.T., Inc. being SCACAA, Inc. under a new name.

Gary Burbank called Ms. Tammy Harlan regarding the ironic coincident of the Jerry Peters' radio talk show having the information which was delivered to Ms. Harlan and Ms. Jones' office within 18 hours. Ms. Harlan agreed that this was too coincidental and very much concerned her. She said that she would report this to the DHS Internal Investigators.

March 28, 1996

The requested 'Corrective Action Plan' supplement was FedEx'd to Ms. Beverly Jones

April 2, 1996

Gary Burbank called Ms. Tammy Harlan to verify the receipt of the 'Corrective Action Plan'. Ms. Harlan stated that neither she nor Ms. Jones had received the requested 'Corrective Action Plan' supplement. A tracer was implemented and indicated a FedEx confirmation of delivery on 3/29/96, 8:44 A.M. and signed for by L. Davis. The information was faxed to Ms. Harlan today and originals FedEx'd again.

April 12, 1996

Gary Burbank talked to Mr. Schmitz, Supervisor, Child Nutrition Program in Dallas, TX. Mr. Schmitz said that he had reviewed the proposal and had forwarded it on to Washington, D.C. to Mr. Moritz. He said that Mr. Moritz's office has checked with the FBI through the OIG's office who will talk with the US Attorney in regard to our certification. He also said that Mr. Moritz's office had promised to take a quick look and hopefully by Monday, it would be reviewed and approved. Mr. Schmitz said he'd call Gary as soon as he heard from Mr. Moritz.

April 17, 1996

F.A.C.T.'s Head Start proposal for Granteeship was submitted to DHS/ACF/Head Start Region VI office.

May 16, 1996

Gary Burbank talked with Mr. Schmitz in the USDA Dallas office. Mr. Schmitz said that Mr. Moritz had forwarded our proposal to Mr. Mike Burnstien, Attorney, in the Office of General Council.

Pat Yarbrough, Program Coordinator, contacted Mr. Gaylon Fountain in Senator Bumpers' office and enlightened him on the situation with the USDA proposal. He said that he would check into the matter and get back with her.

May 29, 1996

Received approval for the 1996-97 ABC Grant award from the Arkansas Department of Education.

May 30, 1996

Pat Yarbrough called Gaylon Fountain in Senator Bumper's office. He said that our proposal was now on Rachel Bishop's desk in the Office of General council and Ms. Bishop was out until next week.

June 3, 1996

Mayor Mike Dumas called Mr. Bob Brooks in Congressman's Jay Dickey's office for congressional assistance regarding the USDA application status.

Pat Yarbrough called Gaylon Fountain in Senator Bumper's office for information relating to Ms. Bishop and our proposal.

At approximately 3:55 P.M. Mr. Fountain called Pat and Mr. Brooks called Mayor Dumas. Both had the same message; our application now rests on Mr. Grady Maxwell's desk in the State of Arkansas. Ms. Rachel Bishop (OGC-Washington, D.C.) indicated that she was just doing the legwork on an inquiry regarding SCACAA fraud. It was her finding that no one with FACT, Inc. or City of El Dorado, were involved.

June 4-5, 1996

Numerous phone conversation were held with both Senator Dale Bumpers' office and Congressman Jay Dickey's office in Washington.

June 6, 1996

A meeting was held in Washington, D.C. concerning the F.A.C.T., Inc. USDA application. Those in attendance were: Ms. Denise Londo, USDA, Mr. Bob Beard, Congressional Liaison, Debbie Summerlin, F.A.C.T., Inc., and Mayor Mike Dumas, F.A.C.T., Inc. The USDA staff didn't want to view or keep copies of any of the documentation presented for their clarification of the disassociation between SCACAA and F.A.C.T., Inc. The Mayor and Debbie were told that they would have to prove that the Agency (SCACAA) did not benefit from (b)(6) alleged fraudulent actions; that (b)(6) benefited.

June 10, 1996

In a conversation with P.K. Holmes, U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, Gary Burbank, Attorney for F.A.C.T., Inc. discovered that Mr. Holmes had not been contacted by the OGC regarding this matter. Debbie Summerlin called Denise Londo in D.C. and passed the information on to her. Ms. Londo stated that this was a very serious allegation and instructed Debbie to follow up on it and furthermore, she, Ms. Londo was also obligated to follow up on it.

June 11, 1996

Debbie Summerlin contacted Ms. Denise Londo and Mr. Bob Beard in an effort to petition changes in the three options given. Mr. Beard said the options could not be changed, F.A.C.T., Inc. must prove that they were not involved with the discrepancies of SCACAA. Ms. Londo stated that the D.C. office did not present these options, the USDA regional office in Dallas did in response to the information submitted by the State.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. paper	re: F.A.C.T. [partial] (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S

rc1394

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

The Child & Family Development programs listed above were relinquished by the SCACAA, Inc. governing board on 9/29/95. F.A.C.T., Inc. incorporated and was designated as a non-profit, 501 (c) 3 solely to house the relinquished programs. SCACAA, Inc. was decertified as a CAP due to alleged fraud by (b)(6) [005] Executive Director of SCACAA. There has been an in-depth investigation by the Arkansas Office of Chief Council's auditors and investigators, and also by the FBI. The case is now pending with the Grand Jury under P.K. Holmes, U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in Ft. Smith. **(A USDA State employee, (b)(6) came on-site, on a weekend, under the name and on the credit card of the husband of an agency bookkeeper, and assisted Summer Feeding staff in 'fixing' the records.) The State does not want this told! Their story preceeds ours.**

Head Start cannot award the granteeship to F.A.C.T., Inc. as long as F.A.C.T., Inc. is in a conflict with another federal agency. F.A.C.T., Inc. is in conflict with USDA. We have been deemed 'guilty by association'. The Child & Family Development programs were also reviewed by the FBI, no discrepancies were found. Attorney, P.K. Holmes will verify by phone (it's against protocol to put such in writing prior to an indictment) that nobody employed or serving on the board of F.A.C.T., Inc. was involved with the SCACAA improprieties.

USDA has given the State the three options as noted on the following letter to Beverly Jones from Ronald Rhoads. We must have relief in option #2 or completely resend that letter. Number two could be changed to read, "F.A.C.T., Inc. may purge itself of all board members, officers, and executive level staff associated with the Summer Feeding Program's improprieties of SCACAA....." In concurrence with Denise Landos, Ronald Rhodes and Ellen Wahlberg have said they will not change the options.

We have only a few hours remaining before we loose everything, including 396 Head Start slots, 152 HIPPIY slots, 15 centers, approximately 100 jobs and local control of an agency which maintains approximately 150 support letters for the Head Start application, including 100% of all Public School Superintendents, 100% of all Mayors and County Judges, service agencies, and service providers, in all five counties, etc.

We have followed the directions of USDA. We were denied a hearing on our appeal, we have submitted the required 'Corrective Action Plan' and we're still denied.

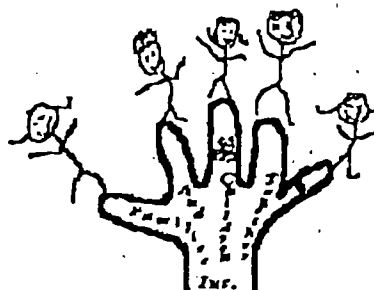
The F.A.C.T., Inc. Board consists of: El Dorado Mayor Mike Dumas (Union), Dr. Larry McNeal (Columbia), Ms. Cathy Cambre (Calhoun), Mr. Dale Smith (a previous Head Start parent, Dallas), Sterling Moore (Ouachita).

I am faxing you this information prior to calling you. Please, we need your express involvement.

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:50 BURBANK DODSON McDONALD P.04

F.A.C.T., Inc.

Families & Children Together, Inc.
P.O. Box 1838 El Dorado, Arkansas 71731
Mayor Mike Dumas, Board Chairman
Debbie Sumner, Executive Director



CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

F.A.C.T., Inc. (Families and Children Together, Inc.) is an applicant to participate in the operation of a Federal Child Nutrition Program. On January 23, 1996, the Division of Child and Family Services of the Arkansas Department of Human Services denied the application of F.A.C.T., Inc. based upon reservations as to whether F.A.C.T., Inc was identifiable with South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority, which had previously been found seriously deficient in the operation of a Federal Child Nutrition Program. F.A.C.T., Inc., and the Arkansas Department of Human Services have entered a settlement agreement based upon the assurances provided by this Corrective Action Plan to the effect that F.A.C.T., Inc. should be considered distinct from South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority within the meaning of Subpart C of Section 226.6 of the Code of Federal Regulations and based upon this Corrective Action Plan seek the concurrence of the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Service:

1. F.A.C.T., Inc. hereby certifies that none of its current employees, officers or board members who were formerly associated with South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority (SCACAA) were in any way involved in or responsible for any of the improprieties which are alleged to have occurred in SCACAA

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:51 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P.05

programs. (The employees and board members referred to are listed on the attachments hereto) Additional certifications to the same effect from participants in the investigation of SCACAA are attached.

2. F.A.C.T., Inc. hereby agrees to conduct an audit of its operations every six months until it is shown to the satisfaction of the United States Department of Agriculture and Arkansas Department of Human Services that the Federal Child Nutrition Program conducted by it continues to operate in a competent manner and in compliance with all applicable regulations.

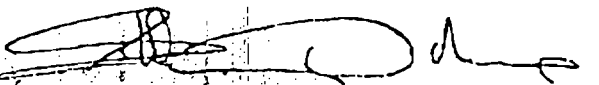
3. F.A.C.T., Inc., further agrees to comply with any and all other requirements and conditions which are considered reasonably necessary in order to establish to the satisfaction of the Food and Consumer Service that F.A.C.T., Inc. is a distinct organization which is fully competent to participate in any Federal Child Nutrition Program.

F.A.C.T., Inc.



Mike Dumas
Chairman of the Board

ATTEST:



Secretary of F.A.C.T., Inc.

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:51 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P.06

JUN- 5-96 WED 9:39 HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS P.10

SUPPLEMENT TO CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN OF
CITY OF EL DORADO/HEAD START OF SOUTH ARKANSAS

The following additional information and assurances are being provided by F.A.C.T., Inc. as a supplement to the Corrective Action Plan submitted to the Arkansas Department of Human Services on March 20, 1996, with respect to the application of F.A.C.T., Inc. to participate in Federal Child Nutrition Programs:

1.

To the best of the knowledge, information and belief of F.A.C.T, Inc., all agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture and all reimbursement forms executed by South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority in conjunction with its summer feeding program were signed either by the Executive Director, Herb Taber, or Ann Clawson, a former employee of SCACAA. None of the present employees, officers or board members of F.A.C.T., Inc. had any involvement in the summer feeding program operated by SCACAA wherein discrepancies have been alleged with respect to the use of United States Department of Agriculture funds.

2.

The Child and Family Development Department of South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority also executed agreements and reimbursement forms in connection with U.S.D.A. funds provided to the Head Start and ABC programs which were administered exclusively by the Child and Family Development Department. These particular agreements would have been signed by Debbie Summerlin, the Director of the Child and Family Development Department. The

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:52 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P. 07
UN- 5-96 WED 9:39 HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS P. 11

Department. The Head Start Program and ABC Program operated by the Child and Family Development Department of South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority were never deficient in any respect and were always operated in an exemplary manner.

3.

Any agreements with respect to United States Department of Agriculture funds to be entered on behalf of F.A.C.T., Inc. will be executed by Pam Daniels (LPN), Health and Nutrition Services Coordinator for F.A.C.T., Inc. The reimbursement reports with respect to such funds will be executed on behalf of F.A.C.T., Inc. by Caron Blann (Certified Public Accountant), financial officer for F.A.C.T., Inc. In addition, all documents to be prepared and executed in connection with the use of U.S.D.A. funds by F.A.C.T., Inc. will be reviewed and approved by Pat Yarbrough, Programs Oversight Coordinator.

4.

South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority did not have a "Treasurer" to the extent that that term denotes an agency official elected by the board of directors. Checks were typically signed by Herb Taber, Executive Director of SCACAA, and the financial affairs of that agency were managed by Kimberly Childs, the agency fiscal officer. Neither of those individuals are associated in any manner with F.A.C.T., Inc.

5.

The treasurer and financial officer for F.A.C.T., Inc. is Caron Blann, who is a Certified Public Accountant and has never had
South Central Arkansas Community Action

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:52 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P.08

JUN- 5-96 WED 9:40 HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS P.12

Authority.

6.

F.A.C.T., Inc. is in no way a part of or identifiable with South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority and therefore could not have any responsibility for repayment of any sums found to be due from South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority.

F.A.C.T., Inc.

By: Mike Dumas
Mike Dumas, Chairman of the Board

GRB\COEHSSA.SCA\032896

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007. statement	re: investigation (3 pages)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S
rc1394

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. statement	re: investigation (2 pages)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

CHR [Carol Rasco] Correspondence [3]

2014-0046-S
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009. statement	re: investigation (1 page)	06/12/1996	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Elizabeth Drye
OA/Box Number: 10449

FOLDER TITLE:

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2014-0046-S

rc1394

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JUN- 5-96 WED 10:58 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P.07

JUN- 5-96 WED 9:35 HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS P.02



Arkansas Department of Human Services

Division of Children and Family Services

626 Donaghey Plaza South

P.O. Box 1437

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437

Telephone (501) 682-8767

FAX (501) 682-8666

December 12, 1995

Agreement No. Q0001

Ms. Julie Avery

South Central Arkansas Community Action

P.O. Box 1646

El Dorado, Arkansas 71731

Dear Ms. Avery:

An administrative review of your Child Care Food Program files and records was conducted on December 6, 1995 by Mr. Carlton Baker. October 1995 was selected as the test month for this review. The findings are as follows:

- 1) Attendance records were on file for the test month. All attendance records and sign-in sheets for the test month were in compliance with SNP requirements.
- 2) Observation of the facilities and storage areas reviewed revealed no discrepancies.
- 3) No civil rights violations were noted. The "Justice for All" posters were on display at the centers reviewed.
- 4) The meals which were observed during the course of the review were served on time and visually met or exceeded U.S.D.A. program requirements.
- 5) Income eligibility statements were completed and up to date.
- 6) Itemized receipts were on file for milk, food and other non-food items purchased to support the number of meals claimed.

JUN- 5-96 WED 10:59 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD P.08

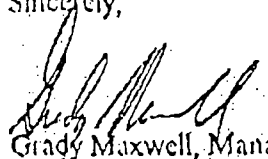
JUN- 5-96 WED 9:35 HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS P.03

Agreement No. Q0001
Ms. Julie Avery
South Central Arkansas Community Action
December 12, 1995
Page -2-

You and your staff are to be commended for putting together an excellent child care program. The courtesy and cooperation which were extended to Mr. Baker during the review process were most appreciated.

Should you have any questions, or need assistance with your food program, please feel free to call Mr. Baker or myself at 800/482-5850, extension 2-8869 at any time; or you may write to P.O. Box 1437, Slot 705, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437.

Sincerely,


Grady Maxwell, Manager
Special Nutrition Programs

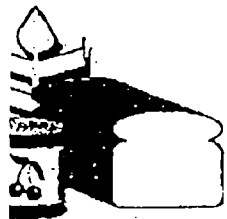
GM:CB:lw

State of Arkansas
Department of Human Services

Certificate of Appreciation

is hereby awarded to

South Central Arkansas Community Action



in recognition of dedication and outstanding service
as a sponsor of the Child and Adult Care Food Program

December 21, 1995
date

Grady E. Maxwell
Manager

JUN - 5-96 WED 9:38 HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS P.05

Sent by: HEADSTART EL DORADO 501 862 0380 06/12/96 11:09AM Job 408 Page 14/16
JUN - 5-96 WED 10:59 BURBANK DODSON McDONALD P.09

JUN- 5-96 WED 11:00 BURBANK DODSON McDONALD P. 10

BURBANK DODSON & McDONALD

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
216 NORTH WASHINGTON
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS 71700

FEB 1 1996

PHONE: 501-862-0380
FAX: 501-862-0380GARY W. BURBANK
DON H. DODSON
GARY D. McDONALD

JACK W. BARKER

January 31, 1996

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTEDAppeal & Hearings Section
Arkansas Department of Human Services
P. O. Box 1437
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203Re: City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas
and F.A.C.T., Inc.

Dear Sirs:

This firm represents City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas and F.A.C.T., Inc.. Please consider this as our notice of appeal from the decision of Grady E. Maxwell, Manager of the Special Nutrition Programs, as set forth in his letter of January 23, 1996, denying our client's applications.

We request that a full hearing be held in this matter with respect to the decisions on the applications of both of our clients.

The proof in this case will show that Section 226.6 is being applied in a totally arbitrary manner to our client. City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas and F.A.C.T., Inc. are in no way identifiable with the problems alleged to exist in the summer feeding program operated by South Central Arkansas Community Action Authority. SCACAA voluntarily relinquished the Head Start Program upon the demand of the Head Start Policy Council. The Head Start Program had never been found to be deficient in any respect but, on the contrary, had always operated in an exemplary fashion. By way of example I am attaching hereto a glowing evaluation of our program written by Mr. Maxwell himself on December 12, 1995. The various deficiencies alleged against SCACAA with reference to its other programs have nothing to do with Head Start. City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas and F.A.C.T., Inc. are newly formed entities which have no connection with SCACAA.

We believe that the United States Department of Agriculture will fully approve of our clients and that this capricious application of Section 226.6 cannot be rationalized under any construction of the facts.

JUN- 5-96 WED 11:01 BURBANK DODSON MCDONALD

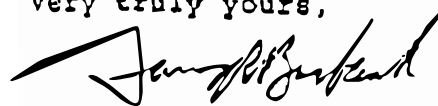
P. 11

Page 2

We intend to subpoena a number of witnesses for the hearing on this appeal. In particular, we would appreciate your furnishing us with any information you have as to the whereabouts of Mr. Lee Harrison who is a former DHS employee. Mr. Harrison was deeply involved with the summer feeding program operated by SCACAA and he will be a vitally material witness. We intend to present Mr. Harrison's testimony in our defense to this decision pursuant to Section 226.14 (c).

If anything further is needed in order to perfect this appeal please advise.

Very truly yours,



Gary R. Burbank

GRB/as

cc: Mayor Mike Dumas

City of El Dorado/Head Start of South Arkansas
F.A.C.T., Inc.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

12-Aug-1996 04:24pm

TO: Jeffrey Levi

FROM: Carol H. Rasco
 Domestic Policy Council

CC: Jeremy D. Benami
CC: Elizabeth E. Drye

SUBJECT: RE: POTUS memo re AIDS legislation

Eliz., please put my initials on this excellent memo and send forward. Thanks, Jeff.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Elizabeth -

Office of
Education
Research
and Training

C-OFRI -- Sharon Robinson
(219-2050) -- may already be
dealing with this.

ROM

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

CAROL H. RASCO
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

To: Gaynor

Draft response for POTUS
and forward to CHR by: please advise

Draft response for CHR by: _____

Please reply directly to the writer
(copy to CHR) by: Sharon

Please advise by: _____

Let's discuss: _____

For your information: _____

Reply using form code: _____

File: _____

Send copy to (original to CHR): _____

Schedule 2: ☐ Accept ☐ Pending ☐ Regret

Designee to attend: _____

Remarks: _____

Norman W. Edmund
Retired Founder of Edmund Scientific Company
 Researching The General Pattern of the Scientific Method
 Problem Solving, Innovation, and Creativity

April 2, 1996

Ms. Carol H. Rasco
 Asst. to the President for Domestic Policy
 The White House
 West Wing
 Washington, DC 20500

HISTORY OF SCIENCE
Log of History of "The Scientific Method" Misunderstandings
Communication No. 96G-1012

Dear Ms. Rasco:

In March of 1995 I sent you a special report on "The Scientific Method," in connection with your position in the United States Department of Education.

I have been shocked, that in spite of the importance of this matter along with the evidence submitted, that the Department of Education did nothing about studying this matter. In my latest reports, in order to impress upon you and others the importance of the situation, I am now referring to it as **the biggest and most expensive blunder that has ever occurred in the history of science and education.**

Because of your lack of action, I have been forced to prepare the enclosed Reports #5, #6, and #7. I have also now started to expand the number of organizations that I challenge to study the matter. During March 1996 I have issued Registered Challenge #10 to the Carnegie Corporation and Challenge #11 to the History of Science Society (with a copy to each U.S. member), Challenge #12 to the National Association for Research in Science Teaching, and Challenge #13 to Sigma Xi.

In the special report that was sent to you, I pointed out that Dr. Jack Easley's 1958 paper, falsifying Dr. Conant's claims that "The Scientific Method" did not exist. For the record, and for your use, I am sending one complete copy of Easley's paper to U.S. Deputy Secretary of Education, Madeleine Kunan.

Easley's paper, my previous reports, and my present reports contain valid contrary evidence supporting the existence of "The Scientific Method." This evidence has been ignored by those responsible for appropriated funds used for grants or contracts issued for educational purposes and for funds spent directly on educational programs or research. This seems to strongly indicate falsification and fabrication, either knowingly or unknowingly. (See Report #7). If this is so, you should investigate any liability that the U.S. Department of Education, may have as a result of spending government funds and your fiduciary or official responsibilities.

On the surface, the false claims concerning the existence of "The Scientific Method" seems to be just a normal difference of opinion, but when you really research the matter you find it is far more than this (as shown in my reports). You will note that in Report #7 I also raise the question of whether a conspiracy exists. The longer you fail to study this matter, the more it adds to the evidence pointing to one. It is a shame for innocent people to be blamed for the actions of others, so I advise that you insist that your organization study this serious matter. Did not Conant state that the question of the existence of a scientific method was of supreme importance? (See Page 2 of Report #5.)

Sincerely,

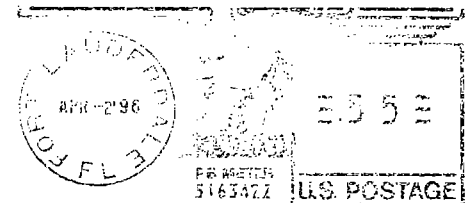
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THE BIG IDEA!
Teach SM-14



Ms. Carol H. Rasco
Asst to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
West Wing
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Is There an Illegal Conspiracy that Warrants a Class Action? [continued]

Indication #6 — Abuse of the Peer Review Process and Stifling of Opposing Views

It is a basic principle of the scientific community that authoritative statements alone should not change a prevailing concept. Rather, it should be accomplished by research, publishing of evidence in peer-reviewed journals, and free and un intimidated debate. I found no evidence that this principle was followed. Instead, Conant's false claims were accepted largely without questions and injected into all contracts for national educational science reform (and other) programs.

Indication #7 — The Major Professional Organizations are Involved

Conant served as an officer and/or was closely involved in the affairs of many national educational and scientific organizations. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The National Science Teachers Association, The National Academy of Sciences, and many others, in the government contracts they have held for science reform programs, have not included "The Scientific Method."

Indication #8 — The National Academy of Sciences' Science Education Standards Report

The NAS, under contract to the Federal Government in December 1995, submitted their final report on suggestions for what National Science Education Standards should be. Teaching "The Scientific Method" and a formula for it are not included, in spite of my notifications to them since 1992. Indications are that they failed to inform all those who worked on this project of Easley's and my findings about "The Scientific Method."

Does this not make settlement of the question of whether a conspiracy exists of "supreme" importance?

Indication #9 — Some of our great Foundations Appear to be Involved

When Conant needed funding for a project, he often went to the Carnegie Corporation for help. In 1946, he proposed (Hershberg 1993) creating a commission to study how to teach the "tactics and strategy of science." This was reduced to the teaching of college level courses at Harvard. The Carnegie Foundation supported this project. Many foundations have supported the work of individuals and organizations who are perpetuating Conant's false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist. My efforts to get the Carnegie Corporation, Rockefeller Foundation, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, etc. to study the matter have been unsuccessful. Because of the large sums they donate to educational and scientific project each year, they influence many people. I believe they may be contributing substantially to perpetuating the false claims about "The Scientific Method." While the top ten largest supporting foundations contributed \$217,768,438 to educational research in 1989, my research indicates that the false claims and continuation of not adequately teaching "The Scientific Method" is costing taxpayers \$50 billion dollars or more—every year! This is a huge difference, and the problem could be ended if the foundations would study the matter. They are tax-exempt institutions and have a duty to society and taxpayers to avoid perpetuating false claims of "supreme" importance. **Are some of them part of a conspiracy surrounding "The Scientific Method"?**

Strong Indication #10 — Refusal to Even Study the Matter — Closed Minds — Arrogance

In November of 1992, I sent out thousands of free copies of the first edition of *Edmund's Idea & Research Report on THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)*, along with a copy of my booklet which provides a concrete example of the method. Naively, I thought this would get discussion and study started to correct the situation that had befallen "The Scientific Method." I soon discovered that the false claims had become so politicalized and institutionalized that there was a lack of interest, lack of belief, "structured silence," reluctance and fear of offending the power structures, fund dispensers, etc. as well as general unwillingness to change.

I spent another two years of research and preparation of more detailed reports. This time I challenged nine specific organizations in the second edition of *Edmund's Idea & Research Report*. When I received no acceptance, I then prepared very specific reports for those organizations, officers, and directors. These reports were mailed to Harvard in November of 1994 and to other organizations, officers, and boards in April of 1995. Included in this group was the National Academy of Sciences, an official advisor to Congress. Indications are that their false position on "The Scientific Method" has caused billions of dollars of taxpayer money to be wasted on wrong solutions.

Is not the lack of unwillingness to study this matter a strong indication of a conspiracy?

Thus, the total of all of these indications is evidence that this is not just the normal educational or scientific dispute.

Is not a conspiracy indicated—contrary to the welfare of America and its students?

Is not a Congressional inquiry warranted?

Is the False Claims Act of 1986 being violated?

Report #7—March 1996

Research Report: Have Unlawful Activities Occurred in Connection with False Claims About "The Scientific Method"?

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MISCONDUCT DEFINED AS "FABRICATION, FALSIFICATION, AND PLAGIARISM"

The National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Health have regulations to classify misconduct. Included are fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, and other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the scientific community for proposing, conducting, and reporting research.

In this report, I raise the question of whether there has been falsification and fabrication in completing government contracts for educational programs, other practices that seriously deviate . . . and possibly a conspiracy.

Review: In my other reports I have shown:

- ✓ Conant made false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist and that there is "no one method."
- ✓ In national circles, these claims were accepted without the usual research and skepticism.
- ✓ Because of my duty to science and America's welfare, I am following Einstein's admonishment that "one must not conceal any part of what one has recognized to be true."

The answer to the question, *Does "The Scientific Method" exist?*, is more urgent now that the National Academy of Sciences (through its NRC in December 1995) submitted National Science Education Standards that do not include "The Scientific Method." This raises the question, *Have there been falsification, fabrication, and/or "other practices that seriously deviate" in performing their government contract?*

Government Contracts (concerning education)—Barbara Presseisen, in *Unlearned Lessons* (1985), states:

Reform proposals by Conant and Bruner became springboards for widespread professional activity that took place in the 1960's. University scholars developed new academic curricula that read like alphabet soup: MSG, BSCS, SCIS, MACOS, and PSSC.

Did Any of the Completed Contracts for Science Programs include "The Scientific Method"?

In my research, I found no evidence that any of the major national government contracts that were performed during the 60's, 70's, 80's and 90's included teaching a formula for or stressing the existence of "The Scientific Method."

Falsification and Changing Results by Ignoring Valid Contrary Evidence

It is a well-established principle in research that you must not let bias, carelessness, "cooking" the evidence, misplaced loyalty, fudging the evidence, etc. stop you from considering valid contrary evidence in important matters. To those working on science teaching program contracts, the mass of valid evidence that "The Scientific Method" existed and should be included in science teaching programs consists of:

- All of the evidence that was accumulated for centuries about "The Scientific Method" and by those who had made the prevailing paradigm before 1946 that teaching "The Scientific Method" was a "primary aim of education."
- Professor Easley's paper in 1958 (re-published in 1969), which falsified Dr. Conant's claims about "The Scientific Method," and Dr. Crooks' 1958 paper, offering an excellent formula.
- The works of numerous authors since 1946 concerning the existence and value of "The Scientific Method."
- My 1992 and 1993 reports, *Edmund's Idea & Research Report on THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)* and a number of supplementary and special reports.
- My 1992 and 1993 editions of *THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)*. It is a practical example and proof that "The Scientific Method" does exist and should be taught.

Is this data, in fact, not valid evidence that should have been considered?

Can it be honestly claimed that falsification resulted from errors of judgment, analysis of data, normal differences of opinion if the same falsification has gone on consistently in national circles for over forty years . . . while different judgments, analyses, and opinions of all degrees were being expressed in a wide variety of other areas, as listed above?

Fabrication — Making up Data or Results

If you ignore valid contrary evidence, is it not correct then that any conclusions, recommendations, programs, etc. that you submit are fabrications and not the "truth" that should have been determined after considering valid contrary evidence?

It is unfortunate that Conant and Harvard's power were so great and that this, combined with his reputation and the intimidating statements he made, discouraged his friends, associates, and others from challenging or investigating his false claims . . . as I have done at this late date. However, Conant passed away in 1978, and there no longer should be any reluctance to study and correct a tragic situation about the existence of "The Scientific Method" that is so harmful to science and America. This is especially important as I have shown in my reports that it is a complete creative problem-solving and decision-making method or guide for all fields of endeavor.

Is it not intentional misconduct to continue?

Other Practices That Seriously Deviate

The misconduct regulations of the NSF and NAS include a provision for "other practices that seriously deviate from those that are commonly accepted within the scientific community."

The scientific community has studied the problem of ethics and published a variety of material, such as:

- ✓ *Responsible Science—Ensuring the Integrity of the Research Process*—by the National Academy of Sciences
- ✓ *On Being a Scientist*—by the National Academy of Sciences
- ✓ *Science, Freedom & Responsibility*—by the American Association for the Advancement of Science
- ✓ *Honor in Science*—by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society

On the preceding page, I raised the question of falsification and fabrication. On the next page, I raised the question of a conspiracy. Here, I raise the question of "other practices that seriously deviate" from the ethics, practices, and integrity of the research process. Since the false concept that "The Scientific Method" does not exist has been injected into all national contracts for educational reform for over forty years, there has very likely been a wide variety of unethical and misconduct actions. After a survey of the literature, I compiled a page-long list of questions that need investigation. Here are a few.

Intent to Deceive? There is usually a large group of lower-level supervisors, workers, and supporting staff involved in national government contracts for educational standards and science teaching reform programs. If the leaders and officials of these groups do not:

- reveal that they are currently supporting the erroneous concept that "The Scientific Method" does not exist;
- inform them of Easley's and Edmund's valid evidence against this concept; and
- acquaint their staff with the long history of thousands of authors who believed that "The Scientific Method" did indeed exist;

Is there not, then, intent to deceive?

Is the practice of self-correction being seriously deviated from? The NAS booklet, *On Being a Scientist*, states: "Many Americans see a strong science as essential to a successful future. Yet, that generous social support is based on the premise that science will be done honestly and that mistakes will be routinely identified and corrected. The mechanisms that operate within science to maintain honesty and self-correction must therefore be honored and protected."

Easley's paper, published in 1958 and again in 1969, falsifying Conant's claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist, was ignored by officers and leaders of those holding government contracts for science reform programs. My more recent reports supplementing Easley's paper have also been ignored. I prepared special reports, individually prepared for each of the organizations which were challenged to study the matter [see *Edmund's Idea & Research Report on THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)*, 2nd Edition (1993)]. These reports were sent to the officers and directors of these organizations, many of which have or had government contracts concerning education.

Is not the practice of self-governance and self-correction being violated?

Misappropriation?—If a special group, for its own purposes of promoting or protecting the interest of Harvard, Conant, and themselves, ignores valid contrary evidence and spends taxpayer funds on a false concept . . . are they not engaging in a form of misappropriation or misrepresentation?

Unprecedented dependance on authoritarianism. The scientific community, in matters of great importance, demands that "all new ideas be subjected to the merciless demonstration of objective verification." Are not those who have carried out contracts for educational reform depending on Conant's opinions—without verifying or falsifying their authenticity?

Inhibiting free and open discussion by those in control of funds, honors, and publication of papers?—I find that people are afraid to speak out about or study whether an error or conspiracy has occurred regarding "The Scientific Method." I found no instances where the major organization controlling the grants for research sponsored or requested any research on the existence of "The Scientific Method." This includes, amongst others, The National Science Foundation, The U.S. Dept. of Education, National Institute of Health, and the Carnegie Corporation. I also found no record or willingness on the part of those institutions and organizations that seem involved in this matter (and are major controllers of honors, publications and meetings) to publicize the dispute or promote study and research on the subject. This includes, among many others, The National Academy of Sciences, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, Harvard University, and The Association for Supervision of Curriculum Development. These organizations have, in the past, had close ties to Conant.

Does this indicate misconduct of inhibiting free and open discussion of a matter of "supreme" importance to the welfare of America?

Is it not misconduct to continue any of these things?

Is There an Illegal Conspiracy that Warrants a Class Action Suit On Behalf of Students . . . Both Past and Present?

In Reports #5, #6, etc., I have provided evidence on why and how Dr. James B. Conant (in the 1946-1967 era) made false claims that "The Scientific Method" did not exist and that there was "no one method" (by misinterpreting the word method) by which the masters in the fields of physics, chemistry, and experimental biology broke new ground.

In 1946, Conant stated that the question of the existence of "The Scientific Method" was of "supreme" importance. In my various reports, I confirm and show why it is of "supreme" importance. As a result of the perpetuation of Conant's false claims, I estimate that we are wasting over 50 billion dollars of taxpayer educational dollars each year.

I also report on how, over the last 50 years, the past and present leaders in charge of most national government, science, educational, testing, foundation, professional organizations, etc. accepted these false claims without researching them. These were injected into all of our national education programs by not including "The Scientific Method."

It is frightening to consider that there is a possibility of a conspiracy or group effort that exists to perpetuate these false claims. If it is so, in the event of a successful class action suit on behalf of present and former students who suffered (as a result of not being taught a complete creative problem-solving and decision-making method), it could result in the bankruptcy of all participating organizations.

These are what may be the motivation for perpetuating these false claims and refusal to study the matter:

- Effort to glorify Conant's memory, self deception, arrogance.
- Effort to protect their financial investment in literature, books, and programs—even if wrong.
- Effort to protect Harvard's and their own reputations, jobs, grants, and "old boy networks."

If there is not a conspiracy, why does the following preponderance of evidence exist?

Indication #1 — National Educational Reform Programs vs. Science Textbooks

Numerous science textbooks have and still do include a formula and/or description of "The Scientific Method." However, none of our national educational reform programs sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, National Science Foundation, and other government agencies include a formula to teach "The Scientific Method." Remember, in 1948 Conant complained to his colleagues and friends that teaching "The Scientific Method" was "an objective of modern education." This quickly changed after his various false claims in the 1948 era. **Does this not strongly point to a conspiracy?**

Indication #2 — Thousands of Books & Scientific Papers Claim that "The Scientific Method" Does Exist

There have been thousands of books and paper—written by distinguished and famous figures in the fields of education, science, research, psychology, and philosophy—claiming or citing the existence of "The Scientific Method." Many called it by another name (e.g., Method of Discovery, Method of Inquiry, Method of Invention, Method of Research), but they were essentially referring to the same method or guide. My review of over 1,000 books which mention the subject revealed numerous versions of formulas for "The Scientific Method," which represents a substantial body of knowledge supporting the existence of this method. **Does this not also strongly point to a conspiracy?**

Indication #3 — Educational Testing Service — "Tests are the gatekeepers of knowledge"

Conant was credited with the founding of this organization. They have never included testing about formulas, etc. for "The Scientific Method" in their tests, even though it is included in numerous science textbooks.

Indication #4 — Professor Easley's Falsification of Conant's Claims were Ignored

Easley (a respected member of the science and educational community) called attention to the change in not teaching "The Scientific Method" and wrote a paper that falsified Conant's claims that "The Scientific Method" did not exist and that there was "no one method." It was published in *Philosophy and Education: Modern Readings* (1958 edition only), which was edited by Professor Schleffer of Harvard. This paper was republished in 1969 in *Philosophical Essays on Teaching*, edited by Bandman and Gutten. What is especially significant is that many organizations held government contracts to research and develop educational programs but failed to consider Easley's falsification of Conant's claims and did not include "The Scientific Method" in programs they submitted for government approval. This continues in 1996, even though all of my reports since 1992 have pointed out Easley's article. **Does the ignoring of Easley's falsification by all national program contractors not indicate a conspiracy?**

Indication #5 — Is There a Conspiracy of Silence? No Free and Open Discussion Has Occurred!

Those perpetuating Conant's false claims have not admitted or encouraged debate, that they changed the prevailing paradigm that teaching the scientific method was "an objective of modern education" to a concept that the scientific method did *not* exist; without the usual skepticism, debate, and research accorded new, important, and unusual concepts.

[continued]

My Dilemma is Now Even Greater

It is a shame that the power structures, "old boys networks," (or whatever it is) in national circles have forced me, by their lack of action, to write this detailed report of Conant's error. When you read about his life, you cannot help but admire the great services he performed for Harvard, science, and America. He had to make thousands of important decisions and fight numerous political battles for science and education. When, in his busy life, he failed to really study "The Scientific Method" and presented false concepts about it, he should have been challenged by his associates and followers. This is called for by the integrity of the research process. A good part of the responsibility for this tragic error rests on those who failed to challenge him . . . and even more of it on those who continue to perpetuate it while carrying out government contracts, even when presented with the valid evidence in Easley's and Edmund's reports which proves that Conant's concept is false.

My Dilemma . . . "One must not conceal any part of what one has recognized to be true."

On Pages 44 and 45 of *Edmund's Idea & Research Report on THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)*, 2nd Edition (1994), I reported my dilemma of "recognizing" but not getting any action as a result of distributing my first edition to leaders of the scientific and educational fields. Thus, I was forced to:

- ✓ Send out copies of the 2nd edition to organizations that I have challenged. This, after more than a year of further research, contained more and better evidence that a great error had occurred.
- ✓ Spend months preparing and then sending special specific reports to the officers and directors of the nine organizations that I had challenged in the 2nd Edition, with an appeal to study the matter. These efforts, however, have gone unheeded and there still is no acceptance of my challenge!

In my over six years of specific research on the existence of "The Scientific Method," I have challenged my own conclusions many times. The more I study it, the more I believe that the perpetuation by the leaders of the science and educational communities of the concept that "The Scientific Method" does not exist is:

THE BIGGEST AND MOST EXPENSIVE BLUNDER THAT HAS EVER OCCURRED IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION!

Comparisons of harm (historians should get busy and investigate this blunder)

- * Galileo's persecution's harm is only a small fraction of the harm resulting from the "persecution" of "The Scientific Method" for the last forty years in national circles.
- * All the frauds ever investigated by NSF, NIH, and other government science and education agencies do not total even one tenth of one percent of the harm resulting from the false concept that "The Scientific Method" does not exist, which has been injected into all national education program contracts for the last forty years.
- * N-Rays, "lying stones," Piltdown man, and all the other famous examples of frauds and errors have cost society only a tiny fraction of what the false claims about the existence of "The Scientific Method" have cost society.

The harm to America's creativity

On Page 2 of Report #5, I have reviewed some of the current great harm done by not teaching "The Scientific Method" and its associated thinking skills. The mind set of two generations has been harmed. I constantly stress that it is a complete creative problem-solving and decision-making method or guide for all fields.

SM-14 is an example of the ingredients or stages of "The Scientific Method." Ingredient #1 is *Curious Observation* and Ingredient #5 is *Generate Creative & Logical Alternative Solutions*. Knowledge and training in both of these ingredients is important in developing a student's creativity.

With Congress demanding more results for money spent on science, and with the looming cutbacks in funds for science and education, it is more important than ever to spend funds prudently and improve the creativity of our students, adults, and scientists.

More drastic action seems to be necessary — must it be legal proceedings?

In the special reports to the organizations that I challenged to study the error, I pointed out that many ethics of the science community were being violated by allowing the error to continue. In writing this Report #6, the thought kept popping up . . . have there been unlawful activities involved? In Report #7, I present research on this question. I realize that this matter has become institutionalized and politicalized in national circles, but I am alarmed about the degree to which it exists!

A conspiracy?

SOMETHING IS VERY, VERY WRONG!

A major way to increase the productivity of the educational dollar and the science dollar is through teaching "The Scientific Method."

Research Report: False Claims About "The Scientific Method"

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How & Why Conant Made False Claims About "The Scientific Method"

Dr. James B. Conant (1893-1978) has been called "one of the greatest teachers and scientists of our age." Conant's autobiography, *My Several Lives* (1970), and Hershberg's biography, *James B. Conant* (1993), will impress anyone with his devotion to education, science, and America, and the great range of his leadership activities in the politics and progress of education and science.

Hershberg reports in Chapter 32 of *James B. Conant*:

By mid-century, at the age of fifty-seven, Conant outwardly seemed to be at the crest of national esteem and prominence, repeatedly in the headlines for his pronouncements on education, science, and national security.

However, very active, great leaders often makes mistakes. Hershberg's biography of Conant includes a few of these. Without really researching the matter, Conant, in his books that mention "The Scientific Method" (published from 1946 to 1967) takes many bold and very unusual positions about "The Scientific Method." In doing so, he made many erroneous and inaccurate statements (in other words, false claims) concerning "The Scientific Method."

Conant's false claims created a huge problem for America because, contrary to the standards and practices of the scientific community, his followers in position of power and leadership injected these false claims into all national school reform programs, without researching or exercising the usual skepticism. This started in Conant's era and continues in 1996, even though Conant, in 1947, stated that the question of the existence of a scientific method was of "supreme importance."

Dr. Jack Easley reported the false claims in 1958 but was ignored. Like the rate of increase in our knowledge, the harm from these false claims has doubled and doubled and doubled since 1946. I called this problem to the attention of many of the leaders of our educational, government, science, and other organizations in 1992 and 1994. As they are refusing to study the matter, it is my unpleasant duty to write more frankly and unbiasedly about the situation, as America's competitiveness, job creation, and welfare are involved. I estimate that over 50 billion dollars of taxpayer educational funds are wasted each year because of the perpetuation of these false claims.

Feinberg, in *Why Smart People Do Dumb Things* (Wall Street Journal, 12/21/92):

Recklessness: There is something inside the super brain that keeps announcing, "Now for my next trick . . ." Spurred on by a feeling of omniscience, brilliant people can develop into risk junkies. "Smart guys get used to knowing more than anybody else," says Brendan Sexton, vice president, the Rockefeller Group. "It's all too short a step from knowing more than anybody else to thinking that you know everything." When things come too easily, the mind looks for bigger challenges. Boredom combined with brilliance make an explosive and self-destructive mixture.

Conant felt challenged by the need to improve the teaching of science. He was deeply impressed with Harvard's achievement in establishing the teaching of law by the case method and with the publicity it received for teaching business by the case-history method. Indications are that he thought he had originated a new approach of teaching science through the Tactics and Strategy of Science by the study of a relatively few historical case histories. He even stated, "It is my belief that for nine people out of ten the historical method will yield more real understanding of a complex matter." By hindsight, we now know that what he proposed is not practical. Even Harvard gave up this concept of teaching science after a few years. There was little harm in trying the method—but immense harm resulted from the reckless way Conant made un-researched false claims about the non-existence of "The Scientific Method" to support his case-history method.

"The Scientific Method" developed slowly over several centuries and was generally acknowledged to exist, although there were many controversies concerning exactly what it was. It was discussed and described in thousands of books and articles. As Conant complained in 1948, *teaching it was a "primary aim of modern education."* As this was competition for his idea, he was very determined to stop it. Unfortunately, he was successful. He recklessly made these false claims to support his ideas:

- ✓ The scientific method did not exist.
- ✓ There was no *one* method by which the great advances in science were made (ed. note: misinterpreting the word "method").
- ✓ The scientific method was not a general method for all human problems.

On the pages that follow, I falsify these claims. Professor Easley, in his paper in *Philosophy and Education: Modern Readings*, edited by Schleffer (1958 edition only), also falsified them.

False Claims That "The Scientific Method" Does Not Exist

Any time you read a statement that "The Scientific Method" does not exist, and/or claims or similar statements that there is "no one method," you can usually find that the origin (directly or indirectly) initiates from Conant's false claims that it was only an "alleged" method, that it did not exist, and that there was "no one method."

Historically, this is what happened . . .

Nobel Laureate Percy C. Bridgman was quoted by Conant as saying (in 1945): *I am not one of those who hold that there is a scientific method as such. The scientific method, as far as it is a method, is nothing more than doing one's damndest with one's mind, no holds barred.*

When Conant originated his approach for teaching science by imitating Harvard's teaching of law and business by the case method, he needed something to support this theory. Hoping to kill the prevailing paradigm of teaching "The Scientific Method," (and apparently remembering Bridgman's statement), he decided to claim that "The Scientific Method" did not exist, without further research of his theory. The claim of "no one method" sounded logical; so, in order to further support his contentions, he used it.

In view of the harm that resulted and of the volume of evidence supporting "The Scientific Method" that existed in Conant's era (and that has accumulated since then),

I would now say that, because of his great authoritative

status, his false claim that "The Scientific Method" does not exist was the most reckless and harmful false claim made in the history of science.

A mass of supporting evidence indicates that "The Scientific Method" does exist!

There have been thousands of books and paper—written by distinguished and famous figures in the fields of education, science, research, psychology, and philosophy—claiming or citing the existence of "The Scientific Method." Many called it by another name (e.g., Method of Discovery, Method of Inquiry, Method of Invention, Method of Research), but they were all referring to the same method or guide. My review of over 1,000 books which mention the subject revealed numerous versions of formulas for "The Scientific Method." It all adds up to a substantial body of knowledge supporting the existence of this method or guide.

So . . . why do we still have false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist?

There is one basic pattern to the method or guide of how we refine, extend, and apply knowledge in all fields.

In almost any complex human activity that is repeated over and over again, human thought is not allowed to remain a random operation. You can be sure that a pattern to the activity will develop. Scientists would not proceed haphazardly or mumble jumble in the process of science for hundreds of years. That is why the guide to the stages of their work became known as "The Scientific Method." Hundreds of formulas have been offered as to what the stages are.

So . . . false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist have no real basis to support them!

Rossmann's Survey of How Inventors Work (1930)

Results of this survey of 710 inventors (many of whom were probably scientists) show that their method of invention matches SM-14 (see Page 13 of *Edmund's Idea & Research Report*). Watson Davis, in *The Century of Science* (1963), states that "the greatest invention in the history of mankind was the scientific, or research, process."

So . . . why do we have false claims that "the greatest discovery of science" does not exist?

In 1958, Easley falsified Conant's claim that "The Scientific Method" did not exist!

In his paper, Easley states:

Taken as it stands, this is a claim that something does not exist because it has been searched for and not found. This is a *non sequitur* of a well-known form. It is well known that claims to non-existence cannot be proven, since no search can be exhaustive and since every search is also selective in terms of the abstract idea of the thing searched for. Conant's argument would be like a claim by Tycho Brahe that the earth does not move based on the argument that if it did surely the evidence of astronomy would have shown it. Such a claim would be perhaps understandable but not valid as an argument. Claims to non-existence are best made on the grounds of the parsimony of not assuming the existence of a certain entity, but it would hardly be parsimonious to prefer scientific method in the plural rather than in the singular.

So . . . why do we have this non-sequitur (red herring) claim still being made in this age of knowledge?

Conant's followers cannot use the term "The Scientific Method," so they use "methods of science" or "scientific methods."

If science were just a bunch of methods—it would not be a science!

Intimidating False Claims That Conant Made Relative to "The Scientific Method"

One of the basic principles in the advancement of knowledge is that there be free and open discussion of important concepts and that scientists and other researchers feel free to challenge their colleague's theories. Conant, in *Education in a Divided World*, states "freedom of discussion, unmolested inquiry" were "essential." Yet, he made the intimidating claims and statements below to stop the competition of teaching "The Scientific Method" against his new "big idea" of teaching science via the case-history method, for which he had developed an intellectual passion.

What makes these intimidating false claims particularly harmful is:

- ✗ They are the official and public claims made in speeches and books by the greatest educator and scientists of that era, who wielded great authoritarianism, power, and influence over grants of research funds. He had few or no peers.
- ✗ He did not research "The Scientific Method." Therefore, the statements he made are not "educated guesses" but just "guesses" about a matter of "supreme national importance" to education and to science.

- Conant, in *Education in a Divided World* — "one of 1948's ten most influential books," states:

Nevertheless, I believe that no good educational purpose is served by spreading the ambiguous title "social science" over all the academic activities concerned with a study of man. And positive harm is done by claiming that the scientific method is going to save us. Indeed, something close to fraud is being perpetrated when this method is defined by implication as the process by which the physical and biological sciences have reached their present stage . . .

Actually, there were then hundreds and probably even a thousand or more authors in books and articles who credited "The Scientific Method" as the process by which the physical and biological sciences have reached their present state.

There is just no basis for the intimidating words, "something close to fraud is being perpetrated."

- In *Modern Science and Modern Man* (1952), Conant states:

It would be my thesis that those historians of science, and I might add philosophers as well, who emphasize that there is no such thing as 'the scientific method' are doing a public service.

My six years of research shows it is the exact opposite. Those who claim that there is no such thing as "the scientific method" have done and are doing an extremely serious and harmful disservice to the public and science.

- Are these not statements that would stop his friends, colleagues, and many others from continuing to teach "The Scientific Method" or to research it?

In the above statements, Conant appears (to me) to be exhibiting the 'opinionated' and 'authoritative' characteristics that Hershberg reports some of Conant's associates objected to in considering him for certain public positions.

- Conant, in *Education in a Divided World* (1948), claimed the word "science" should be restricted to physical and biological science. We know today that we have the social sciences, decision sciences, economic sciences, management sciences, etc. In this case, no attention was paid to his opinion or claim, and no harm was done.

On the other hand, his friends, colleagues, and followers spread his false claims about "The Scientific Method" and have injected them into all national educational programs for over forty years. This has wasted billions of taxpayer educational dollars! Since it also inhibited the teaching of complete creative problem solving and decision making, it has seriously harmed America's welfare and competitiveness by depriving us of a full flow of knowledge.

Conant's friends and followers would serve his memory best by correcting these erroneous concepts, so that his name, Harvard's, and other prestigious organizations do not get infamously involved in a growing controversy that is certain to go down in history, since it concerns the basic way we refine, extend, and apply knowledge.

Science—It Has Done Wonders for All of Us

Dr. Vannevar Bush, a close associate of Conant and another of our foremost scientists who aided the WWII effort and the establishment of the National Science Foundation, aptly described the value of scientific endeavor when he stated:

Advances in science when put to practical use mean more jobs, higher wages, shorter hours, more abundant crops, more leisure for recreation, for study, for learning how to live without the deadening drudgery which has been the burden of the common man for ages past. Advances in science will also bring higher standards of living, will lead to the prevention or cure of diseases, will promote conservation of our limited national resources, and will assure means of defense against aggression. But to achieve these objectives—to secure a high level of employment, to maintain a position of world leadership—the flow of new scientific knowledge must be both continuous and substantial.

The way to a better flow of knowledge is through teaching "The Scientific Method!"

Many False Claims Resulted from Conant Not Researching "The Scientific Method"

While Conant mentions that the question of the existence of "The Scientific Method" is of "supreme importance," the evidence I show here indicates that he carelessly took an extreme position without really researching "The Scientific Method." This is a case of "thinking that you know everything" and not following scientific principles of researching your position on matters of great importance. The National Academy of Science, in *On Being a Scientist* (1989), states:

Mistakes made while trying to do one's best are tolerated in science, mistakes made through negligent work are not.

Many people in positions of great power and influence have and are still relying on his false claims about "The Scientific Method." Thus, it is of "supreme importance" that I point to evidence that shows that he did not research his concepts of "The Scientific Method."

Attacked Pearson rather than Dewey

Conant goes way back to Pearson in 1892 to attack a formula and opinion concerning "The Scientific Method." Yet, Dewey, in his famous book, *How We Think* (1933 ed.), gives a formula and devotes space to scientific method, reflective thinking, importance of method, etc. *Why did Conant not review Dewey's statements reflecting newer knowledge?*

Ignored Professor Truman L. Kelley of Harvard Graduate School of Education

Kelley wrote *Scientific Method* in 1932. In it he states, "In short, the experimental method is the only one that can parallel in its entirety what we, with Dewey, may call a complete act of thought." (See Page 3 of my Report #5.)

Ignored E. Bright Wilson, Jr.—Chairman of Chemistry Dept. at Harvard

Wilson, in *An Introduction to Scientific Research* (1952), Chapter 3, entitled *Elementary Scientific Method*, mentions "a very readable book which emphasizes entirely different aspects of scientific method is . . ." He cites Conant (1947).

Revised Edition of Conant's Science and Common Sense in 1961

In the preface to this edition, he doesn't refer to Easley's 1958 article that falsifies many of his claims. He doesn't refer to Professor Crooks' presentation of his paper on *Suggestions for Teaching the Scientific Method*, presented at the December 1958 AAAS Convention. He continued to perpetuate his false claims.

Misrepresented what "The Scientific Method" was usually understood to be in his era

In *Science and Common Sense* (1951), Conant refers to the scientific method as being "one set of logical rules." Very few people refer to the steps of the scientific method as being rules. General understanding is that they represent stages, phases, steps, etc.

His followers often claim that the word "steps" indicates an order that must be rigidly followed. This is a false assumption!

In *Education in a Divided World* (1948), Conant states: "If we reject the extravagant claims for the scientific method as a modern Aladdin's lamp . . ." There may have been a few extravagant claims, but most opinions were conservatively based.

In *On Understanding Science* (1951), Conant states: "To suppose, with some who write about the 'scientific method' that a scientific theory stands or falls on the issue of one experiment is to misunderstand science indeed." The "some" are few. This is just another attempt to belittle "The Scientific Method."

False claim that the way to teach science was via tactics and strategies

Literature, past and present, predominantly stresses the teaching of the methods of science and of problem solving. These are the creative, logical, and technical ones used at the various stages of "The Scientific Method." The teaching of tactics and strategies never turned out to be popular or practical as compared to teaching methods.

In *Science and Common Sense* (1951 & 1961), Conant states: "To say that all impartial and accurate analyses of facts are examples of the scientific method is to add confusion beyond measure to the problems of understanding science." If Conant had really researched "The Scientific Method," he would have found what so many before and after him have found:

- "The Scientific Method" is the basic method or guide to the way we refine, extend, and apply knowledge in all fields.
- It is a complete creative problem-solving method that includes problem origination, prevention, solution, and challenge of solution.
- Under the ingredients or stages of this flexible method, you use creative, logical, and technical methods, processes, and ideas in your efforts to achieve actual results.

False Claims That "There is no one method" Used to Justify the Concept that "The Scientific Method" Does Not Exist

People misinterpret the word "method." Then they make the false claim that there is "no one method."

Method when used in the singular tense can mean

A Guide

(a reminder, approach, or a teaching formula)

A guide consists of a number of different stages, also called:

phases ingredients

elements steps

principles functions

An example of such a guide is "The Scientific Method."

A guide in itself will produce no results. Its purpose is to keep your thoughts and efforts on a course of action.

OR

A Single Applied Method

(Can also be called an action, effective or operating method)

In a direct effort to achieve results, scientists and other problem solvers apply, along with a great many ideas and variations, a number of specific methods from a huge body of ever-changing, ever-growing

creative, logical, and technical methods.

These are often referred to as methods of science, scientific methods, or problem-solving methods.

Not one of these is sufficiently versatile to do a complete job on complex problems. A few examples of such methods:

the method of experimental variables

the method of using mental triggers

NOT ONE of the above applied methods is sufficiently versatile to do a complete job of solving complex problems,

BUT

those making false claims that there is "no one method" never say that there is "no one guide."

Instead, they perpetuate the above misinterpretation of "method" when making false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist.

Prove to yourself that it does exist ➡

Look at any of the formulas offered for "The Scientific Method" or at a more complete guide (such as SM-14). It is very obvious that they are only guides, and not a directly applied method.

Professor Gustav Bergmann, in *Philosophy of Science* (1957), brings out these important points:

- ➡ The word "method" is highly ambiguous
- ➡ If you misinterpret "method" and make false claims as to what "scientific method" is, "then there simply is no such animal."
- ➡ If you interpret it correctly, then there is just one basic scientific method.

Here is what he said:

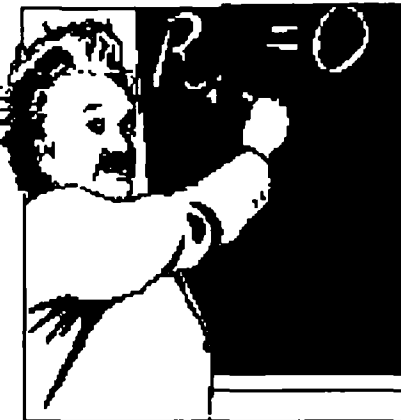
Some wanted to distinguish the several sciences by their "methods", some, by their "subject matter", some, by both; these latter believed that each subject matter has its proper method. "Method" is highly ambiguous if it refers to specific procedures, such as the use of certain instruments, then the number of methods is countless and ever growing. Thus one would have to find a way to determine groups or clusters of methods. (The search would not get us anywhere. But I shall not show that in detail.) If "method" means what is now often spoken of as "scientific method," two things must be said. If what is meant is a set of rules or prescriptions, like those in a cookbook, which if followed must lead to the discovery of laws and theories, then there simply is no such animal. If what is meant is that scientists make observations and, whenever, possible, experiments; that they try to discover laws, and that they combine these laws into theories; then there is one and only one scientific method. Thus it cannot be used to distinguish among the several sciences.

False Claims That "The Scientific Method" is Not Also a General Method



Huxley (1863)

The method for scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind. It is simply the mode at which all phenomena are reasoned about, rendered precise and exact.



Einstein (1950)

The whole of science is nothing more than a refinement of everyday thinking. It is for this reason that the critical thinking of the physicist cannot possibly be restricted to the examination of the concepts of his own special field.



Simon (1981)

The theory of scientific discovery I propose to set forth rests on the hypothesis that there are no qualitative differences between the processes of revolutionary science and of normal science, between work of high creativity and journeyman work.

Conant's false claims that "The Scientific Method" was not also a general method.

Conant not only claimed that "The Scientific Method" did not exist but objected to his friends and colleagues who were stating that it was also a general method. Conant says in *Education in a Divided World* (1948):

For the explanation is usually appended that by the scientific method is meant something far more general than the methods by which the natural sciences have advanced: it is proclaimed as a way of looking at life; at times it seems almost a panacea for social problems.

Thus, Conant's concept is the opposite, not only of the great men pictured above, but of the concept prevailing prior to 1948. The research process is basically the same for all domains. Nadler & Hibino, in *Breakthrough Thinking* (1990), state:

The success of the rational approach in science was so phenomenal that all other fields of human endeavor adapted it, to the almost total exclusion of any other problem-solving approach.

Another False and Reckless Claim

For centuries our greatest scientists, philosophers, and others had been offering descriptions and formulas for "The Scientific Method," based on their extensive studies. Then, Conant makes one of the strangest false claims imaginable! In *Modern Science and Modern Man* (1952), he claims:

The usual descriptions of "the scientific method" are descriptions actually of the very limited procedure by which a person can improve a particular practical art.

This statement is another example of his not really researching "The Scientific Method" and of his carelessness in going to extremes in advancing his idea of teaching science via the case method.

Scientists are the Most Proficient Users of "The Scientific Method"

Not only did scientists contribute the most to the development of "The Scientific Method," the basic guide to the stages of the complete creative problem-solving method, but they have been the major developers of the thousands of creative, logical, and technical methods used under the ingredients of "The Scientific Method." They have also paid more attention to the personal attributes and ethics essential for the success of the research process rather than other domains. While they are human and, therefore, not perfect, still they have produced a "phenomenally successful process." The development of their peer-review system has contributed greatly to their success. In the case of Conant and the acceptance of his statement that "The Scientific Method does not exist," it is a sad case of a breakdown in the peer-review process, a reversion to a dependence on authoritarianism and excessive glorification of a great man.

FALSE CLAIMS THAT "THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD" DOES NOT EXIST BASED ON THE THEORY THAT THE HYPOTHESIS COMES FIRST IN THE PROCESS OF SCIENCE

There are philosophers, scientists, and others who have not favored "The Scientific Method" as it has been described and formulated over the years, largely on philosophical grounds. Keep in mind that these descriptions and formulas that they did not favor have not been as complete, as clearly detailed and explained, nor as close to actual practice as THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14).

Most who claim the process of science starts with the hypothesis fall into one of these groups:

- [a] Followers of Sir Karl Popper's hypothetico-deductive system who claim there is no logic to the context of discovery. Therefore, they claim scientific method starts with the hypothesis or does not exist.
- [b] Those who claim that science is theory driven. They, too, usually claim the research process begins with the hypothesis.
- [c] Those who do not believe in the usual definitions of induction and deduction.

Reasoning behind the above concepts is usually based on complicated, deep, intellectual, and/or philosophical thinking but overlooks what happens in the complete, actual practice of science.

The point that I would like to make, which has been largely overlooked by these opponents of a full formula for "The Scientific Method," is that:

A close-to-actual-practice and teachable formula does not start with a "hypothesis!"
The formula presented for the Hypothetico-Deductive System usually is a condensed one of:
1) Hypothesis 2) Falsification 3) Theory

While there are many types of hypotheses, two basic types are (1) a tentative hypothesis and (2) a working hypothesis, which is ready for the challenge stage.

Here Is Why a Formula for the Process of Science, the Scientific Method, etc. Cannot Start with a "Hypothesis."

George, in *The Scientist in Action* (1936), states, "the following statements by men of scientific genius are given to show that they all freely acknowledge that they spend a great deal of time and effort on ideas which they later reject."

Einstein's comment was, "I think and think, for months, for years, ninety-nine times the conclusion is false."

Jevons, in *The Principles of Science: A Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method* (1873), states, "Fertility of imagination and abundance of guesses at truth are among the first requisites of discovery; but the erroneous guesses must be many times as numerous as those which prove well founded."

It is safe to assume (and we must teach) that very seldom does a researcher come up with a clear-cut working hypothesis that is ready for final experimenting, testing, and challenge before presentation to his peers. Thus, when a new idea, concept, theory, etc. arises through Ingredient #1—Curious Observation (of the visual or mental type), it must, from a practical viewpoint, be considered a tentative hypothesis and then subjected to a complete formula such as SM-14.

Our minds will better help us find the answers to a complex problem or decision if it is presented in the form of a clear question. Therefore, what comes next is:



SM-14 Ingredient #2 — Is There A Problem?

SM-14 Ingredient #3 — Goals and Planning

SM-14 Ingredient #4 — Search, Explore & Gather the Evidence

SM-14 Ingredient #5 — Generate Creative & Logical Alternative Solutions

SM-14 Ingredient #6 — Evaluate the Evidence

Only then, if the idea or theory is still viable, and all alternatives have been considered, do you have a working hypothesis for Ingredient #7 — Make the Educated Guess (Hypothesis) . . . one that is worthy of the serious testing, experimenting, or thinking required by Ingredient #8 — Challenge the Hypothesis (in the H-D system, this is the falsification stage).

CONCLUSION

Those mentioned in groups [a], [b], and [c] above are using a *condensed formula* when they present formulas that start with the hypothesis. They should have no objection to SM-14, which is a more detailed formula and better for teaching purposes. Ingr. #8 calls for challenge, rather than proof or verification, and is broad enough to accommodate believers of falsification. Thus, people in these groups should carefully review their positions and not make false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist or that a practical formula starts with a "hypothesis". They are certainly entitled to their views about falsification, science being theory driven, etc. but should be practical about the need to teach a complete formula (such as SM-14) to children and adults.

The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating

Since the 1946 era, knowledge has doubled and doubled . . . and more. I have spent a million dollars in time and cash, diligently reviewing over a thousand books, articles, and related research. From these, I have abstracted and compiled the basic pattern, characteristics, principles, etc. about "The Scientific Method," as well as information concerning the creative, logical, and technical methods, processes, and ideas used under its ingredients or stages. In a small, 48-page booklet, *THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)*, I present "The Scientific Method" in a condensed and practical form that you can "digest" and use to enjoy the benefits of "The Scientific Method."

Remember that "The Scientific Method" is *the basic method or guide by which we refine, extend, and apply knowledge in all fields. It is a complete creative problem-solving method that includes problem origination, prevention, solution, and challenge of solution.* For your personal development, you should be familiar with it.

THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14) falsifies all of the claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist! This 48-page booklet is visible proof that "The Scientific Method" does exist! It was compiled from hundreds of books and articles and reflects the experience of centuries of development. It is evidence that, in a court of law, would make it extremely unlikely for anyone to prevail with a concept that "The Scientific Method" does not exist or that there is "no one method."

Courses of action are:

#1 — Do Nothing — Allow False Claims to Prevail

The results will be continuation and acceleration of the great harms which I have cited and the waste of untold billions of dollars. America's competitiveness and our job supply will suffer! If corrective action is not taken, and if this erroneous concept is allowed to prevail, the parties responsible may well be subjecting themselves to legal actions, if government contracts are involved or if they are participating in any conspiracy.

#2 — Start to Correct the Matter!

(1) In the educational field (as explained in *Edmund's Idea & Research Report*), the misunderstandings and false claims that prevent "The Scientific Method" from being included in educational reform programs must be corrected. Therefore, key organizations that I believe are mainly responsible for the present situation (such as Harvard, National Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science, National Science Foundation, U.S. Departments of Education and Labor, National Science Teachers Association, American Society for Curriculum Development, Educational Testing Service, The Carnegie Foundations, and many others) must study the matter.

(2) In business and industry, a start can be made to teach all employees the complete creative problem-solving method.

(3) Professional journals and other media should acquaint their readers with the need to study, learn, develop, and extend the method, as well as to improve on my presentation.

An Appeal—Take Your Proper Place in the History of Science & Education

It is against the ethics and integrity of the scientific and educational community for the false claims about "The Scientific Method" to continue to be perpetuated. In addition to harming the advancement of science, they are interfering with teaching complete problem solving and related thinking skills . . . thus harming America's competitiveness, job creation, prosperity, and welfare. The leaders of our professional, business, educational, foundation, and government organizations, many who have not realized what has been happening, should study the matter.

This matter is so important that it is bound to have a prominent place in the history of science and education. Ensure your proper place in history by studying this matter and taking appropriate action.

AVAILABLE REPORTS

THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14). A 48-page, 5½ x 8½" booklet. \$3 pp.

Edmund's Idea & Research Report. A 48-page, 8½ x 11" booklet. \$5 pp.

Edmund's Idea & Research Report Supplement (Chapters 8-11, 29 pages). \$4.50 pp.

A Special Public Service Research Report to Business & Industry on Complete Problem Solving (6 pages). \$3.50pp.

Research Report (#5) on "The Scientific Method" (4 pages). \$1.00pp.

Research Report (#6) False Claims about "The Scientific Method" (8 pages). \$1.50pp.

Research Report (#7) Have Unlawful Activities Occurred in Connection with False Claims About The Scientific Method? (4 pages). \$1.00pp.

Combination package of Reports #5, #6, and #7. \$2.00pp.

These reports can be ordered from Norman W. Edmund, 407 NE 3rd Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301

Phone: 954/525-7327, Fax: 954/525-7459

Report #5
March 1996

Research Report on The Scientific Method

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The Curious Story of the Inhibiting of Teaching Complete Creative Problem Solving

This is the story of the strangest and most wasteful situation ever to occur in the history of education and science.

John Dewey, a professor at Columbia University and one of America's famous educator-philosophers, wrote *How We Think* in 1910 (revised in 1933). He, along with many others, approved of teaching "The Scientific Method." This method was developed over the centuries and has been called by many other names (e.g., process of discovery, method of inquiry, creative problem solving, operation research, etc.). Then, in the first half of this century, "The Scientific Method" (and the associated thinking skills) started to be taught on an increasingly larger scale because:

it is the basic method or guide to the way we refine, extend, and apply knowledge in all fields; for it is a complete creative problem-solving method that includes problem origination, prevention, solution, and challenge of solution.

In 1946, Dr. James Bryant Conant (who was then President of Harvard and one of America's greatest educators, leaders, and scientists), in a lecture at Yale and, later, in several books, put forth this concept:

Let me now be specific as to my proposal for the reform of the scientific education of the layman. What I propose is the establishment of one or more courses at the college level on the Tactics and Strategy of Science. The objective would be to give a greater degree of understanding of science by the close study of a relatively few historical examples of the development of science . . . I also draw confidence from the knowledge of how the case method in law schools and a somewhat similar method in the Harvard Business School have demonstrated the value of this type of pedagogic device.

To support his concept, he made claims that:

- the scientific method did not exist;
- there was no one method by which the great advances of science were made (ed. note: misinterpreting the word "method");
- the scientific method was not a general method for all human problems.

Conant makes this acknowledgment in *Education in a Divided World* (1948):

At the risk of being redundant, I shall pursue my analysis of the so-called scientific method still further. There is no doubt about it, this phrase is still in favor; almost every program of general education includes it. Indeed, in the last twenty-five years, indoctrination in the scientific method has been put forward with more and more insistence as one of the primary aims of modern education. [underlined by Edmund]

In order to understand Dr. Conant's influence then (and even today), consider who he was and his accomplishments:

- ✓ President of Harvard University from 1933 to 1953 and "one of the great teachers and scientists of our age"
- ✓ "Central figure in organizing United States science for WWII, including the development of the atomic bomb"
- ✓ One of the founders of the National Science Foundation and its first Chairman of the Board
- ✓ Leader in the post-war era in study of education — "Inspector General of the nation's schools"
- ✓ President of the AAAS and twice declined nomination for presidency of the National Academy of Sciences
- ✓ Winner of over 50 awards and honors, and a member of many prestigious organizations—including The Royal Society

In *Modern Science and Modern Man* (1952), Conant makes this research-inhibiting statement:

It would be my thesis that those historians of science, and I might add philosophers as well, who emphasize that there is no such thing as "the scientific method" are doing a public service.

Professor Jack Easley falsified all of these contentions in 1958 (Paper in Schleffer—1958)

It is well known that humans—no matter how great they are—do make mistakes! Conant's case-history method of teaching science was tried for a few years and then abandoned—even by Harvard.

In *Edmund's Idea & Research Report on THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)* (1993), in the supplement to this report, and in Research Report #6, Conant's contentions are falsified in greater detail.

Because of Conant's above statements and the influence and reputation that Conant and Harvard possessed, his associates and followers accepted his claims **without exercising the usual skepticism accorded new, important, and unusual concepts.** The non-existence of "The Scientific Method" quickly became the prevailing concept in national government, science, educational, testing and professional organizations; and spread to most state departments of education. It became politicalized and institutionalized, prevailing now for over forty years. However, most science textbooks (and other books) continue to devote space to it. Those in national circles ignored this condition and Easley, failing to include it in national school reform programs, past or present, thus drastically inhibiting the teaching of complete creative problem solving and decision making in science classes, as well as in all other subjects.

Harm Caused by the Prevailing Concept that "The Scientific Method" Does Not Exist

The dispute and misunderstandings about the existence of "The Scientific Method" have not received publicity in our educational and scientific press. A few people have mentioned to me that it is not very important. Here is what Conant, in *On Understanding Science* (1947), states:

Is there such a thing as a scientific method of wide applicability in the solution of human problems? Is there any significant difference between research in basic science (or pure science) and in applied science? . . . The answers to these and many related questions are of supreme importance to the future of the free people.

Please note the "supreme importance," for this is what my six years of research have also shown. Here is a description of just some of the great harms that have resulted from the false claims that "The Scientific Method" does not exist.

The teaching of science and the public's science literacy—continual change and confusion
After WWII, there were numerous national science education reform programs (e.g., PSSC, BSCS, Harvard Project Physics, AAAS's Science—A Process Approach, National Academy of Science's Biology Committee; and, recently, Project 2061, movement to set National Educational Standards, NSF's Systematic Reform Program, etc.). Not one of these programs included "The Scientific Method"— which has resulted in continual confusion for our science teachers and numerous retraining programs. With current science-teaching standards plans not including the teaching of "The Scientific Method," the waste of billions of dollars will continue.

The work of managers—business, industry, and others
Herbert Simon, Nobel Laureate, in a 1986 National Academy of Sciences publication, states:
The work of managers, of scientists, of engineers, of lawyers—the work that steers the course of society and its economic governmental organizations—is largely work of making decisions and solving problems.

The complete creative problem-solving and decision-making method or guide for use in all fields of endeavor is "The Scientific Method." For over 40 years, our managers and others (e.g., doctors, judges, and researchers) have not been properly trained in this creative method . . . because of claims that it does not exist. The cost of this? Billions—Yes! Trillions—Probably?!

It is a general method or guide for all fields, including our personal lives
Conant also objected to the claims that "The Scientific Method" was "a way of looking at life." However, as I show in my reports (and have supported by quotes of many great people, from Huxley to Einstein), it really is a general method that people should apply to the complex and ill-structured problems and decisions faced in their careers, as well as in their personal lives. The harm to society and individuals is so tremendous that a dollar value cannot be placed on it.

Law Enforcement — (Sherlock Holmes used "The Scientific Method" — see Copi (1978)
"The Scientific Method" is the complete method of investigation. Our law enforcement officers have never been adequately taught this method, which results in *reducing the solution* and *increasing the rate* of crime.

Legal Profession — For complete story, read my Report #8
For over 100 years, law has been taught by the case method. Finally, there is a change occurring where, after the first year (or even in the first year), the problem method is being used—but a problem-solving guide is not usually taught.

National Professional, Education, Business, and Scientific Organizations
The erroneous concept that "The Scientific Method" does not exist has become politicalized and institutionalized in most of these organizations. With their educational programs and general reputation, these organizations exert considerable influence on the K-12 curriculum. The U.S. Department of Education (on two occasions) and the National Science Foundation (on one occasion) have refused to study the matter, claiming that it is the responsibility of the national professional organizations to study the matter.

The Harm Spans Two Generations

Here we have a major tragedy. Two generations of people (in all walks of life) have been inadequately taught complete problem solving and decision making. It will probably never be possible to completely correct this situation, which has often resulted in a loss of creative ideas, correct problem solving, new discoveries, lives, healthy living, advancement of science, global competitiveness, etc. The past and future financial loss from not adequately teaching complete creative problem solving for the past forty years can easily be estimated in billions but, more probably, in trillions of dollars.

Dr. W.I.B. Beveridge is the author of the famous and oft-cited books, *The Art of Scientific Investigation* (1957) and *Seeds of Discovery* (1980). After studying my two booklets, he wrote: *Your proposal to teach SM-14 not only to young scientists but also as part of general education is excellent and I wish you success.*

The History of The Scientific Method

While some authors trace "The Scientific Method" back to the Greeks and even to ancient artisans, Galileo is generally given credit for being the father of "The Scientific Method." The Encyclopedia Britannica (1970) states:

Even while Bacon was philosophizing, the true method was being practiced by Galileo, who, with a combination of observation, hypothesis, mathematical deduction and confirmatory experiment founded the science of dynamics.

In the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries, the British seem to have shown the most activity in developing the characteristics; principles; and the creative, logical, technical methods, etc. used with the scientific method. However, the Italians, French, Germans, and others also made major contributions to its methodology. A few of the famous men who contributed were Bacon, Descartes, Newton, Mill, Bernard, Whewell, Huxley, Pearson, Wolf, and Armstrong.

In America, one of the first famous advocates of "The Scientific Method" was John Dewey (1859-1952). Another was Morris R. Cohen (1880-1947), who expressed his views in *Reason and Nature: An Essay on the Meaning of Scientific Method* (1931 & 1953). He influenced Justices Holmes and Cardozo to believe in scientific method.

Dewey stated his views in his famous book, *How We Think* (1933). Dewey's 1910 guide to his "analysis of a complete act of thought" has been very widely cited. Professor T.I. Kelley of Harvard, in *Scientific Method: Its Function in Research and in Education* (1932), abstracts Dewey's guide in a little different way than most authors, listing the "steps" shown below. SM-14 (below right) is an update of Professor K.B.M. Crooks' ingredients in his 1958 formula.

Dewey's complete act of thought, as abstracted by Kelley. He added #8, feeling it was needed.	THE GENERAL PATTERN OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD (SM-14)
1. A felt difficulty.	1 Curious Observation
2. A definition of the difficulty.	2. Is There a Problem?
3. A tentative solution.	3. Goals and Planning
4. A mental elaboration of the solution, leading to additional tentative solutions and elaborations, if felt necessary, finally leading to	4. Search, Explore, and Gather the Evidence 5. Generate Creative & Logical Alternative Solutions 6. Evaluate the Evidence
5. The belief that the solution is all right.	7. Make the Educated Guess (Hypothesis)
6. An experimental verification.	8. Challenge the Hypothesis
7. An appraisal of the experimental findings leading to acceptance of mental solution and a decision for immediate conduct or to rejection and a reinstatement of a felt difficulty. The process is continued until a verified solution which is immediately serviceable is obtained.	9. Reach a Conclusion 10. Suspend Judgment [The ingredients of SM-14 may be used in a flexible order, when necessary; such as backtracking, skipping, looping, branching, interweaving, etc.]
8. A forward look to, or mental picturing of, future situations to which the present solution is pertinent.	11. Take Action
[Note: "A Tentative Solution" was not included as a separate ingredient in SM-14, as it may occur at #1, between 1 & 2, at 2 or 3, and normally one or more at 4 & 5.]	Supporting Ingredients (to help teach SM-14) 12. Motivation and Sensitivity 13. Personal Attributes 14. Thinking Skills, Methods, and Processes

Here are just a few of the other American authors who have endorsed "The Scientific Method."

Strong (1906)	Wilson, Jr. (1952)	Cotton (1970)	Slaatte (1974)	Hester (1987)
Cohen (1934)	Ames (1956)	Dellow (1970)	Ehlers (1976)	Johnson (1987)
Norton (1936)	Sperling (1957)	Margenau (1971)	Kwok (1976)	Kramer (1987)
Maass (1939)	Weckstein (1960)	Wilson (1971)	Brown (1977)	Spielberg (1987)
Black (1946)	Davis (1963)	Ary (1972)	Keyes, Jr. (1979)	Holt (1989)
Bronstein (1947)	Walker (1963)	Feibleman (1972)	Hein (1980)	Jantzen (1989)
Bittle (1950)	McCarthy (1964)	Keeton (1972)	Copi (1982)	Watkins (1989)
Vance (1950)	Pauling (1964)	Muhler (1972)	Olivo (1984)	Zumdahl (1989)
Flesch (1951)	Farmer (1965)	Killeffer (1973)	Asimov (1986)	Alexander (1990)
Hunter (1951)	Lasttrucci (1967)	Otto (1973)	Arms (1987)	Bernstein (1990)
Vinacke (1952)	Gould (1968)	Poppy (1973)	Hayward (1987)	Hickman (1990)

1946–1996: Fifty Years of a False Concept in National Circles about "The Scientific Method"